MUMEYA.
Japanese Photographers.
All kinds of Photographic Work done in latest styles also Passport Photos.
Developing and Printing for Amateurs a Speciality.
No. 8A, Queen's Road Central
TEL. 254.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL (PUBLISHED EVERY MAIL DAY.)
Contains the Week's News of Hongkong and the Far East.
Prices (including Postage) to any part of the world $13. per annum.

No. 16,807. 英壹千九百壹十七年三月廿七號 HONGKONG TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1917. 中華民國六年歲次丁巳 PRICE, $3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S
OLD VAT No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ld.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TEL. 616.

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non ASIATIC or INDIAN, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon....Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

"SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS' Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office—No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER EVER ISSUED UNDER PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail
華字日報
THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM NORTH CHINA
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$17.00 *to all Coast Ports.*
5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

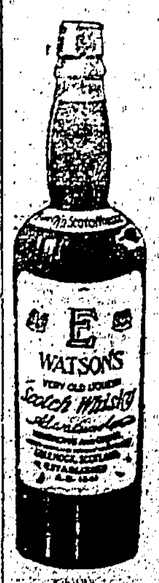
STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS
8,000 Tons. 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBOILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS
HUDSON AND OVERLAND MOTOR CARS

SELDEN GREY HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLES
TELEPHONE 482.
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

WARD OFF THE COUGH
WITH
CRUICKSHANK'S COUGH BALSAM.
It soothes the inflamed lungs and bronchial tubes, cures the cough and gives strength against future attacks.
$1.00 PER BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY THE
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
32, Queen's Road Central,
HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE Manila ROPE
STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. *General Managers.*
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.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THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.
POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.
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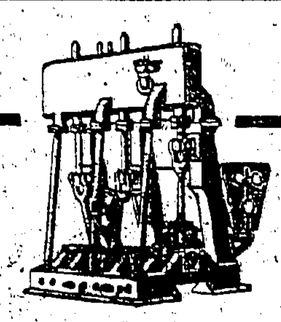
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE No. 616.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.
(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.
Town Office, 42, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 479.
Shipyard: Shum-Sai-Pu, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING WA, *Manager.*
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

BUSINESS NOTICES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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
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AGENTS:— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
—TELEPHONE No. 212 —

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM
J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.
ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' rooms, Roof Garden.
Terms:—From $5 per day mex. Telegraph add: 'Peaceful' P. O. PEUSTER, *Manager.*

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Keep in touch with local happenings by subscribing to
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All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.
ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE IT WHILE AT HOME.
PRICE $13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.
CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

FIGHTING INTENSIFYING.

HINDENBURG'S DEFENSIVE LINE REACHED.

PARIS, March 26.

A semi-official message reports that the Allies have apparently reached the so-called Hindenburg defensive line of which St. Quentin is believed to be the centre, with Cambrai on the north and Laon on the south as support points.

The Allies are again confronted with trenches and the fighting is intensifying, but the more vigorous German resistance has not checked the dash of the assailants, who are inflamed by the spectacle of wanton devastation of the Germans, whose whole line had to fall back under our pressure, losing heavily.

The French are now close to St. Quentin and have cut the St. Quentin-Chauney road and have maintained and even extended their gains to the north of Soissons on the Loan or Vregnys plateau, despite two powerful counter attacks. The numerous German effectives now engaged prove the extent of the effort the enemy is making to arrest the advance.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ADVANCE.

THE WEEK-END DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON, March 26.

The principal week-end developments on the west have been on the French front. The British advance has slowed down as the country they have to cross between Arras and Peronne has been smashed by the terrific bombardments of the past eight months. Nevertheless they are already astride the famous Hindenburg line between Cambai and St. Quentin as a result of the capture of Roisel and Vermand. The French are able to advance more rapidly as the bombardments farther south have been less severe.

The enemy lost eleven aeroplanes on Sunday. Their operations on the Oise and on the western border of the great wooded St. Gobain plateau, near Laon, is most promising. This is a natural stronghold, fifteen miles square, rising to 700ft. above the Oise on the west of the plain. Laon is on the north. It was here that Joffre intended to stand in 1915, but lack of munitions forced him to fall back on Soissons, repeating the experience of Napoleon in 1814. Since then this "wasps' nest," as a French writer describes the forest has been a classic theme of the military schools.

The French are now threatening to turn Hindenburg's line as a result of their successes at La Fere, where the line is already partially broken. They have further captured important positions south of St. Quentin, inflicting heavy losses on the Germans for the first time since the beginning of the retreat. If a further French blow carries them across the wide marshy valley of the Oise, the whole Laon salient may go, especially as the French are simultaneously and vigorously attacking the plateau frontally from Soissons and gaining ground despite obstinate opposition at Vregny and Margival.

Meanwhile it is noteworthy that German telegrams, from Petrograd emphasise the shortening of the German front in the west is part of the plan to overthrow Russia.

LATEST REPORT FROM THE FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, March 26.

A French communiqué reports:—

Our fire stopped, and our counter-attacks repulsed, several fresh enemy attacks during the night on the Essigny-Benay front, which is between the Somme and the Oise. Serious loss was inflicted upon the enemy.

We entirely maintained the positions which we captured yesterday.

We continued to advance south of the Oise.

Despite the state of the ground and bad weather, we pushed our patrols beyond Felombray to the south of Labassee in the forest of Coucy.

Our batteries blew up an enemy munition depot to the east of Godat Farm. To the north of Rheims, five enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

A French air squadron dropped a ton of bombs on factories at Thionville and Briey Basin and also on the railway stations at Conflans and Montmedy.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S LATEST REPORT.

LONDON, March 26.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We captured Lagnicourt to the northward of the Bapaume—Cambrai road and took thirty prisoners. We drove off determined counterattacks to the east and northeast and our artillery dispersed a third attack.

We repulsed a bombing attack to the north of Beaumetz.

Our machine guns scattered parties approaching in the neighbourhood of Fauquissart and Ypres.

There was much air fighting. Two German machines were brought down and three were driven down damaged. Seven of ours are missing.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official message, transmitted by wireless, reports:—

We attacked a French force which had advanced across the Somme and the Crozat canal, inflicting heavy losses. There was a fierce fight, and we captured 100 prisoners.

We repulsed three attacks to the east of Oilette.

Hand-to-hand fighting resulted in a check of the French advance to the north of the Aisne.

An air squadron on Saturday night attacked Dunkirk. There were several fires.

BRITAIN'S MILITARY EFFORT.

LONDON, March 26.

The immense military effort in Britain is strikingly illustrated by the army appropriation account for 1916 showing that the total net expenditure for the army was £543,182,548. This amount includes pay £98,157,156; supplies and clothing £212,060,815; quartering, transport and remounts £96,373,107, of which sea transport of troops cost £30,687,382. £5,570,320 was credited to the Indian Government for ordinary expenses and Indian expeditionary forces.

GIFT OF A "TANK" BY A STRAITS CHINESE.

LONDON, March 26.

The Army Council has gratefully accepted a gift of £6,000 from Mr. Boo Ng Seng, a member of the Federal Council of the Malay States, for the purchase of a "Tank."

PREPARATIONS BY AMERICA.

14 REGIMENTS OF NATIONAL GUARD CALLED UP.

WASHINGTON, March 26.

Fourteen regiments of the National Guard of various States have been call up to protect industries from domestic disorders in the event of hostilities.

President Wilson has signed an order increasing the personnel of the Navy from 62,600 to 87,000.

(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at 11.30 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1916 and the report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th instant both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.

Hongkong, March 8, 1917. 1562

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned at Noon, on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company Ltd.
Hongkong, March 8, 1917. 1559

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FIRST YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the HONGKONG CLUB, will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1917, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,
E. DES VŒUX,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Mar 16, 1917. 1585

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on FRIDAY the 30th instant at NOON for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th March both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Agents.

Hongkong, March 9, 1917. 1565

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED & REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of $2.50 per share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1917. 1523

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of FIVE DOLLARS per Share has been Declared and will be Payable at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation on or after WEDNESDAY the 4th April.

The REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 31st March to WEDNESDAY, 4th April, both days inclusive, during which days no Transfer of Shares can be made.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be ready on WEDNESDAY the 4th April, and may be obtained on application.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

Hongkong, March 21, 1917. 1601

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE special attention of the Public is directed to the undermentioned Regulations which form part of the Regulations made by the Governor in Council under Section 3 of the Electricity Supply Ordinance, 1911, on the 15th March, 1917.

33:—"Any person making any addition to any electrical installation connected to the Company's main without obtaining the written consent of the company thereto shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding $100 for every such addition."

34:—"Any consumer upon whose premises any such addition shall be found shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding $100 for every day or part of a day during which such addition shall have been in existence. In this regulation "consumer" means the person in whose name the contract for the supply of electricity to such premises was made with the Company, or if there be no such person, the principal tenant, or person in actual occupation of the premises in which such addition shall be found."

Having regard to the possibility of a breakdown of the Company's present plant through unauthorised additions to existing installations the Public is earnestly requested to co-operate with the Company by bringing to the Company's notice any contraventions of the above regulations.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1917.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

1539

INTIMATIONS

G. R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the WESTERN Division of the City of Victoria, occupied by members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the Owners during the months of February and March.

N.B.—The word 'throughout' used in this Notice means that the houses should be Limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its Containing Walls Limewashed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Limewashed, but must be Cleansed.

The WESTERN Division of the City lies to the West of Tank Lane and Cleverly Street.

ADAM GIBSON,
Secretary.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1917.

1612

WAR LOANS INVESTMENT TRUST OF MALAYA.

(INCORPORATED IN THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES).

CAPITAL $6,000,000 —
In shares of $10/- each (Straits currency) fully paid.

THE Shares bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum which together with repayment of capital in full on liquidation is guaranteed by the Government of the Federated Malay States.

Interest accrues from the 1st day of the month following the date on which subscriptions are received and will be paid half yearly on 1st January and on 1st July.

Copies of the prospectus and forms of applications for shares can be obtained from and subscriptions will be received by, any of the following Banks.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF I. A. & CHINA;
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1917. 1407

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

7044	Kathleen Mavourneen Eileen Alannah	Quartette "
7089	Killarney The Old Rustic Bridge	" "
7125	I Stood on the Bridge at Midnight Excelsior	" Duet
7041	Mary of Argyle Mary	Tenor "
7071	The Irish Emigrant Asthore	" "

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

BED-COUCH FOR SALE.

A Rattan BED-COUCH, full size, with mattress, pillows and covers, also poles for mosquito-net; for sale at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's Sale Rooms.

Hongkong, March 23, 1917. 1610

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN is required by a Shipping Office as a STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST. For further particulars apply to— "T-1".
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, March 16, 1917. 1581

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the *Directory* contains lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply; STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings; PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements from £3.

The London Directory Co., Ltd.,
25, ABCHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce was held in the New Post Office Buildings yesterday afternoon. Mr. G. T. Edkins presided and there were present Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Messrs. E. V. D. Parr, N. J. Stabb, C. M. Ede, A. S. D. Cousland, S. H. Dodwell (Committee), and E. A. M. Williams, Secretary.

The following firms were represented:—

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (Mr. N. J. Stabb), Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. (Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton), Butterfield & Swire (Mr. G. T. Edkins), Reiss & Co. (Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak), Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd. (Mr. C. Montague Ede), P. & O. S. N. Co. (Mr. E. V. D. Parr), Gibb, Livingston & Co. (Mr. A. O. Lang), Gilman & Co. (Mr. W. L. Pattenden), British American Tobacco Co. (Mr. R. D. Harvey), Chartered Bank (Mr. T. C. Downing), Asiatic Petroleum Co. (Mr. N. L. Watson and Mr. W. H. Bell), Dodwell & Co. (Mr. S. H. Dodwell), Alex Ross & Co. (Mr. A. S. D. Cousland), Bradley & Co. (Mr. J. A. Plummer), J. D. Humphreys & Son (Mr. H. Humphreys), W. G. Humphreys & Co. (Mr. W. M. Humphreys), Hughes & Hough (Mr. T. F. Hough), Bank of Indo-China (Mr. Berjindoague), Messageries Maritimes (Mr. A. Thomas), Netherlands India Commercial Bank (Mr. G. A. Dunlop), Nestle's and Anglo-Swiss Milk Co. (Mr. A. G. Coppin), Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co. (Mr. J. de B. Lancaster), Bank Line (Mr. T. McLoughlin), W. R. Loxley & Co. (Mr. A. Beattie), Harry Wicking & Co. (Mr. A. Forbes), Eastern Asbestos Co. (Mr. F. C. Butcher), Hongkong Electric Co. (Mr. G. M. Lakin), Cawasjee Pallanjee (Mr. R. B. Cooper), Arculli Bros. (Mr. O. E. Arculli), F. P. Talati (Mr. M. P. Talati), Commercial Union Assurance Co. (Mr. E. L. Arnold), New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd. (Mr. J. W. Stackhouse), China Mutual Life Insurance Co. (Mr. B. W. Tape), J. M. Alves & Co. (Mr. J. M. Alves), Robertson, Wilson & Co. (Mr. G. H. Wilson), Stewart Bros. (Mr. E. Ormiston), China-Borneo Co., Ltd. (Mr. H. W. B. Kennett), W. C. Jack & Co. (Mr. W. C. Jack), H. Stephens & Co. (Mr. H. Stephens), Donnelly & Whyte (Mr. L. M. Whyte), Swedish Trading Co. (Mr. G. Ludin), Union Trading Co. (Mr. S. M. Churn), Mr. R. Hancock, Mr. A. G. Gordon, Yuen Hop Hing (Mr. S. H. Leung), S. C. I. Ismail & Co. (Mr. S. E. Ismail), Gande, Price & Co. (Mr. C. Bond).

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts of the Chamber for the year 1916 have been in your hands for some days and with your permission, therefore, we will take them as read. Before formally moving their adoption I will review some of the outstanding matters which have occupied the Committee during the past year.

While your Committee have had the usual numerous and widely varied subjects to deal with, their attention has been naturally claimed by many questions directly and indirectly connected with the War, and although the Committee have been enabled to liberally place before the members the bulk of the subject matter, much of it exclusively British, certain parts are under censorship for the present, hence the particular excisions which you will have noticed in the report.

HEWETT SCHOLARSHIPS.

Thanks to the ready financial response from members the Committee have been enabled to bring into effect the scholarships instituted as a memorial in remembrance of our respected late Chairman, Mr. Hewett, and three scholars from Queen's College are now benefitting therefrom at the University where we hope they will have a successful career. (Applause.)

AGAINST ENEMY TRADE.

During the year the development of measures against enemy trade, as well as the levy of duties for purposes of revenue, led to extension by Government of export and import permit procedure, and in this connection, I would acknowledge the help accorded by Mr. Hutchison, the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, when the Chamber and others have had occasion to seek for mitigation of difficulties and delay: the policy of this Chamber has always been in favour of restricting as little as possible the freedom of movement of merchandise and shipping to and from the Colony. There is a growing demand among merchants for statistical records of the Colony's trade with particular reference to indication of countries of origin as regards imports, and it is hoped that the present expansion of the Government Imports and Exports Office may provide a starting point and nucleus for Government issue of comprehensive trade statistics.

QUARANTINE QUESTIONS.

As a result of the population of this port having been subject from time to time to epidemic diseases there apparently exists a too ready tendency at other ports to declare Hongkong infected, and to impose quarantine restrictions against our trade, but the Government have succeeded in having such restrictions removed when there is good ground for so doing. The health reports of Hongkong are improving as the result of extended and active remedical measures on the part of the Government and its Health Officers, and it should receive due consideration in this respect from the ports with which we trade. It is a pleasure to renew here the tribute and appreciation already generally accorded to the Colony's Health Officers, Dr. Woodman and his colleagues, for their work in the recent vaccination campaign: over 300,000 vaccinations have been performed in the past three months, and the small-pox epidemic has been wiped out. Apart from the benefit to human life the improved health conditions make for additional prosperity in the Colony's trade. (Applause.)

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER BRITISH CHAMBERS.

The Committee have been glad to receive and to respond to suggestions for co-operation with newly formed British Chambers of Commerce in fields so far apart as China and Italy. I am sure the members heartily respond to the good fellowship extended by the Chambers at Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin and Italy, as also to the proposals of co-operation in various Imperial measures from Chambers of Commerce and other Associations in Australia and elsewhere.

THE TON-FOR-TON POLICY.

The matter of enemy submarine outrages stirs us to righteous anger. Full reparation can never be attained for the personal sufferings the subjects of Allied and Neutral Countries have undergone from the piratical actions of enemy submarines, but we can at least see that no effort on our part is spared to ensure that material compensation is secured from tonnage in the enemy's possession, and that he shall not profit through his malign and unscrupulous policy by permitted retention of his vessels at present sheltering in his home and neutral ports. Hence with every assurance of final victory, your Committee were happy to co-operate with the British Chambers of Commerce in China in asking the Imperial Government to adopt the "ton for ton" policy as one of the conditions of peace. (Applause.) It is now pretty generally recognised the world over that the enemy should be required to replace with his own tonnage as far as practicable the losses of shipping for which he is responsible, and I notice the Australian Chambers of Commerce are now moving in this matter.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF COMMERCE.

Your Chamber is affiliated with the British Imperial Council of Commerce, and as you are already aware Mr. C. H. Ross acts as your representative on this Council in London. He attends the conferences and while voicing your views as opportunities occur or call for expression, he also keeps us posted regarding the many important questions arising at home which effect the Colony's interests in particular, as well as others on Imperial matters generally. I am sure you will support the expression of appreciation of Mr. Ross's valuable work in this connection which the Committee have conveyed to him. (Applause.)

(Continued on page 3.)

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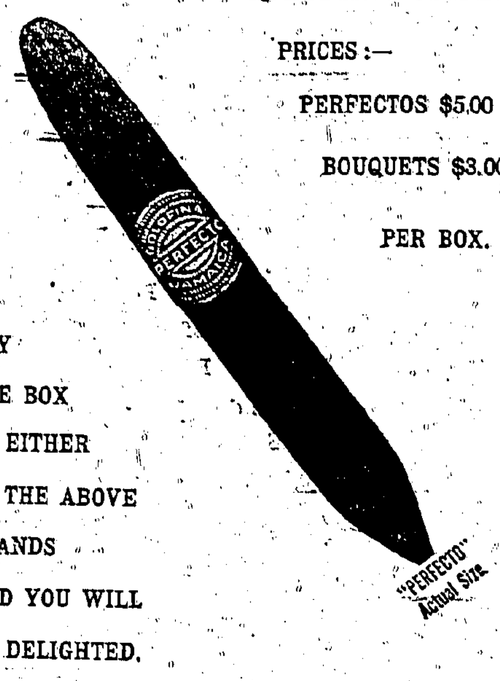

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The QUALITY and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatics, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	RISE OF TIDE NEAPS
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No 1 Dock, Kowloon	707'	95' top, 70 bottom	30'	7' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	371'	74'	19' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	134'	48' 6"	10'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	240'	60'	14'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	180'	30'	12'	7' 6"	
TAI-KOK-TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	450'	80'	27'	7' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Hope Dock	420	81'	24'	7' 6"	
Lemon Dock	333	64'	18'	7' 6"	

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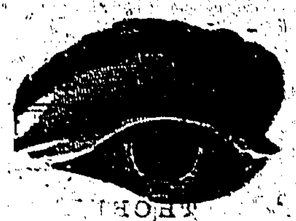

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

WEDNESDAY,

the 28th March, 1917, from 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and again from 2.15 p.m. the same day, at "Braeside Hotel," 20 Macdonnell Road,

THE WHOLE OF THE
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c., &c., &c.
therein contained.

Comprising:—

Hall Stands, Large Mirror in Blackwood Frame, Side Tables, Upholstered Arm-chairs and Sofas by Lane Crawford, Blackwood Cabinets and Stands, several Carpets and Rugs (Axminster) including one large Pile Carpet, Paintings and Pictures, &c., large carved Teakwood Sideboard, Dinner Waggons, large and small Dining Tables, Chairs, a large quantity of Table Linen, &c., Electro plate and Cutlery, including a number of Silver Articles, large and small Teakwood Wardrobes with Mirrors, Double and Single Bedsteads, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Toilet Sets, Bed Linen and Blankets, Bathroom Utensils, large Ice Chests, Pantry and Kitchen Utensils, including a large Cooking Stove, &c.

Also

Two Pianos (one by Collard and Collard), Tennis Net and Poles, full size Croquet Set, Lawn Mower, Garden Tools, Wire Netting,

And

A very fine Assortment of Pot Plants, Palms, &c.

On view from Monday, 26th inst. Catalogues will be issued.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 26, 1917. 1567

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

SATURDAY,

the 31st March, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,—

A CONSIGNMENT OF
BRASS WARE,

Comprising:—

A varied assortment of Carved Brass Vases, Jardiniers, Flower Bowls, Finger Bowls, Incense Burners, Buddha, Candlesticks, etc., etc., etc.

Also

A few lots Special quality Linen Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 24, 1917. 1614

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED) on

TUESDAY,

the 3rd April, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at "CLOVELLY" No. 12 Peak Road.

THE WHOLE OF THE
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
therein contained.

Consisting of:—

Blackwood silver cabinets, blackwood carved desk, flower stands &c.

Teakwood Sideboard, dinner waggons, extension dining table and chairs, dinner service, crockery, glassware &c.

2 Teakwood "extra large" wardrobes, (with three large bevelled mirrors).

Teakwood Marble-top Bureaus, (with bevelled mirror) teakwood Overmantels, Linen presses, large double Brass-mounted Bed with hair mattresses Marble-top washstands, porcelain commodes &c.

Also

Upright Grand Piano, by well-known maker, and in splendid condition.

Large American Ice Chest and several good engravings and pictures.

Catalogues will be issued.

On view from Monday the 2nd April at noon.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 26, 1917. 1618

CAN YOU THREAD A NEEDLE

Holding The Thread An Inch From The End? Not To Be Able To Do This Is A Sign Of An Overwrought Nervous Condition

THERE is only one way to correct this. You must reach the cause of the trouble. Just because your hand trembles it does not follow that the trouble lies directly in the nerves of the hand. The body is full of what is known as "sympathetic nerves." Many persons are not aware that such nerves exist. They do not know that nothing goes on in any part of the body that every other part does not instantly "know of." The closeness of this sympathy is familiarly illustrated by headaches, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., when the part that hurts may not be the seat of the trouble at all. Almost every case of sleeplessness, nervousness, even dyspepsia, is a "sympathetic strike" by brain, nerves and stomach, induced by the lowering of the general health. In cases of this kind nothing is more grateful than the help and strengthening powers of a remarkable discovery called Sargol.

Sargol Tablets are a careful combination of valuable nerve and strength feeding elements that aim to reach and revitalize with strengthening power the entire system. Their action is quick and unmistakable. Try Sargol Tablets to-day. Make the test for yourself and see if this is not so. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy, Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Dispensary, and other reliable chemists in Hongkong sell them.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

FRIDAY,

the 30th March, 1917, at 11 a.m., at 58, Nathan Road, (top floor),

SUNDRY
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
therein contained.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On view from Thursday noon.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 27, 1917. 1604

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

FRIDAY,

the 30th March, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

Comprising:—

Double and Single Iron Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, etc., Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs, &c., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Cots, &c., Miscellaneous Furniture, Roll-top Desks, Blackwood Ware, including Cabinets, Wardrobes, Stands, &c., Brass Fenders and Fire Brasses, a few lots Porcelains, &c., Pantry, Bath Room and Kitchen Utensils,

Also

A few lots of Brass Finger Bowls, &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 22, 1917. 1605

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

MONDAY,

the 2nd April, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, at Kwong Hip Lung & Co.'s Ship Yard, Sham Shui Po,

The Steam Launch
"YING LING"

Length	... ...	75 ft.
Beam	... ...	13 "
Draft	... ...	6 "

Compound Surface Condensing Engines, Cylindrical Return Tube, Marine Boiler, Speed about 9 knots, suitable for towing purposes.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

A Launch to convey intending purchasers will leave Blake Pier at 11 A.M.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 23, 1917. 1608

FOR SALE.

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

SECOND HAND CONTRACTORS' PLANT,

THEODOLITE AND LEVEL.

Full particulars may be had from the undersigned.

Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong Feb 1917. 1474

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(Continued from page 2.)

ENCOURAGING NEW INDUSTRIES.

The Chamber received a request from the Royal Colonial Institute to co-operate on behalf of legislation to confine as far as practicable in the public interest Government Orders to British firms. This was put forward with a view to encouraging new industries and expanding existing industries in the British Empire, and accordingly your Committee intimated their support, and suggested to the Government that British merchants in this Colony should be given opportunity to tender for those Government requirements which ordinarily go past the Colony to the Crown Agents at Home. Such a course would seem to contribute to the encouragement of British industries locally, and in any case might in other ways well prove worth a trial.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

A plea for reduction of ocean freight rebates on European freights claimed a good deal of attention from the Committees of Chambers in China and in Hongkong—the enhanced rates of freight and time occupied in payment of rebate claims being largely responsible for the raising of the question. Strongly divergent views were held by merchants, and the matter was ultimately dropped owing to divided opinions. Amelioration of the position has since been provided by shipowners arranging to pay 90 per cent. of rebate claims immediately at the close of the first period.

FOOD SUPPLIES.

A threatened restriction in the supplies of food commodities, notably butter, from Australia to Hongkong and Shanghai led the Committee to take up the question with the Government and with Mr. J. B. Suttor, the Commercial Commissioner for New South Wales, with effective results. The importance of maintaining ready supplies of food products from Australia is obvious in these times, and I take this opportunity to acknowledge the valuable assistance Mr. Suttor always places at the disposal of the Chamber in matters connected with the great Southern Colony. Notwithstanding restricted shipping facilities with high prices and high forwarding charges the enterprise of merchants and traders has kept the Colony well supplied with staple foods, and it is satisfactory to know that Flour and other food necessaries continue in substantial supply in Hongkong: a tribute moreover to the work of the British and Allied Navies.

THE CHAMBER AND THE GRAND FLEET.

The Committee had pleasure in subscribing on your behalf to the London organisation for distribution of Newspapers and Periodicals to the men of H.M. Grand Fleet, whose splendid work guards us here in comparative peace and keeps the Seas nearer home free from all but spasmodic attacks from other than submarine operations. Here in the Far East we owe a peculiar debt and tribute to the Allied Fleets who keep the seas open, and to the officers, engineers and men of the mercantile marine who stedfastly carry on their important work in face of the worst the enemy can do against our overseas traffic.

ENEMY TRADE MARKS.

The question of extinction of Enemy Trade marks had considerable attention during the year, and the policy favoured by the Committee was forcibly represented in Legislative Council by Mr. Holyoak. The main aim is that such measures shall be taken as shall irretrievably prevent the revival and use of enemy trade marks at least on British goods after the war. (Applause.) And that the property of an enemy who implacably and unscrupulously conducts a policy of destruction of life and property of Allies and Neutrals alike on the High Seas, shall not have his property and trading means nursed for his benefit after the war. I understand the Imperial and Colonial Governments are further considering this question.

After considerable deliberation your Committee have represented to Government, the need for legislation with the object of securing sound conduct of Insurance business in Hongkong as adopted in Great Britain, Canada, the Philippines and elsewhere. The security of policy holders will thereby be strengthened and the growth of mushroom Companies minimised. It is significant in this respect as remarked on a former occasion that out of 48 Companies registered in Hongkong, 20 have been wound up or struck off the Register Hongkong Companies. In the opinion of the Committee a uniform measure should be instituted for all Companies operating in Hongkong, and for all Companies operating in China controlled from some part of H.M. Dominions.

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

In response to the request made at the last annual meeting, a Chinese Language School has been successfully instituted with Dr. Pearce as the Director in Charge. Considering that the school was started in the stress of war time when business staffs are depleted and men's time subject also to the claims of military duties, Dr. Pearce and the 30 to 40 students are to be congratulated on the progress of the school. The first class started with Cantonese on the 2nd November last, and Dr. Pearce is already able to report steady progress on the part of the students towards proficiency in the vernacular. Quarterly tests have been instituted for the benefit of all concerned, but it is hoped that these tests where they do not show high records of marks will not discourage beginners. The times and circumstances are against rapid acquisition of a difficult oriental language and literature, difficult enough in themselves under the most favourable conditions, and the Committee hope that every encouragement will be given to students to continue their studies even when progress is not so rapid as expected at the outset. The Committee wish to institute classes for Mandarin as well as Cantonese but this has not yet proved practicable. Mandarin holds such a preponderating place in the dialects of China for converse with official Chinese and the peoples of the great and thickly populated areas of Central and Northern China, vast fields for commercial and engineering enterprise, that it is to be hoped it may soon secure a place in the curriculum of our language school. I desire to acknowledge the assistance Sir Charles Eliot has rendered the Committee in the development of the school, and an appreciation is due to Dr. Pearce for the wholehearted manner in which he devotes his energies for the well-being of this new branch of the Chamber's work. Beginners' Classes are starting again in April which is hoped will be well attended. (Applause.)

POST-BELLUM TRADE.

As you will have seen the report largely deals with trade policy as applied to the present war period and to the post bellum future. Our letters of 21st March of last year to Mr. Ross and of January 8th of this year to the Colonial Secretary indicate the policy the Committee have adopted on the leading questions that have arisen. "Decisions on the many important points at issue are nearing maturity and will probably be arrived at through the great Imperial Council which is now sitting in London. It is necessary therefore that we should be ready with well considered views as to the main requirements in outstanding questions where this Colony is concerned." The chief factor in our decisions appears to be the recognition of Hongkong as a great distributing mart and shipping centre which should not be penalized by import and export charges other than of a limited nature, would not be detrimental to its volume of trade. It should be our policy to foster principles which shall ensure the maintenance and growth of commercial relations with the great field of China. Exports as well as Imports are in question and in this connection we should advocate as we are already doing, the extension and application of scientific and technical research, with Government assistance, as instituted by the Commission now appointed at Home by H.M. Government, to lead in our case to further scientific development of our export trade for China.

REORGANISATION OF WORLD-TRAFFIC.

The reorganisation of world traffic after the war will set many problems to those guiding commercial centres such as Hongkong, and I commend to your notice the resolutions, and the spirit thereof, adopted at the Allies' Conference at Paris detailed in the Report. Mr. Bonar Law in the opening phrases of his letter drawing the Colony's attention to the recommendations of that Conference turns our thoughts forthwith to measures to be taken to avoid any recurrence of the dangers to which the Empire has been exposed by the growth of German trade and influence within it. Danger in this respect will naturally lie in the return of enemy subjects to our midst, and I know of no other question in the problems of the future which excites higher feeling, and the strongest possible views among your Committee. It is surely not too much to hope and even to expect that the privilege of return to this Colony should be withheld from the enemy for a substantial period after the declaration of peace. (Applause.) The events of the past year have only served to strengthen rather than mitigate the views on this point expressed by Mr. Landale, the Chairman at last year's Meeting. (Applause.) During the past few weeks stirring events have developed which will figure in future history and they mark decided stages in the progress of the Allied Powers towards victory.

THE WAR.

We may with every confidence regard the present Anglo-French advance as effective progress towards the centre of Belgium. In Russia the Revolution has set up a democratic Provisional Government with the declared intention of more vigorous prosecution of the war, while China like the United States has now severed diplomatic relations with Germany. There is also the capture of Bagdad with all its consequent possibilities. This rapid series of events favourable to the Allies inspires confidence in the nearer approach of victorious peace, for the welfare of mankind and with the promise of opportunities for the further prosperous development of this Colony. We are happy to see China taking part with the United States in the cause of international justice and humanity, and it is opportune to express here our good wishes to the great nation of Russia in the development of the ideals her people have set before them.

The achievement of great things has its price, and while we are all proud of the men who have gone forth to fight the country's battle, and of the extreme sacrifice some are called upon to render, a great loss falls to us, and it is fitting that we should record our sympathy with the firms who have lost members of their staffs, stricken on the field of battle in the great cause during the past months.

WORK BY SUB-COMMITTEES.

In closing I would mention that during the year Sub-Committees have been extended as indicated in the report, and the Chamber is indebted to the Members of these Sub-Committees for the time and attention they have given to much valuable work. The accounts do not call for any elaboration. The balance is on the right side and the figures speak for themselves. I beg therefore to propose the adoption of the Report and Accounts. (Applause.)

Mr. W. M. HUMPHREYS: Gentlemen, I beg to second the resolution that the Report and Accounts be adopted.

The motion was carried unanimously.

ADDRESS BY THE HON. MR. P. H. HOLYOAK.

The Chairman called upon the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, as the Chamber's representative on the Legislative Council, to address the meeting.

The Hon. Mr P. H. Holyoak remarked that it had been thought desirable that, as their representative on the Legislative Council, he should explain to them a little of what had been attempted in their name, what had been accomplished, and what the difficulties were in the way of accomplishing more. He would explain at the outset that a somewhat laborious process was involved in getting questions answered in the Council, or in proposing a resolution and obtaining a debate upon it. Due notice must be given of any question, and they might possibly, and very often they did, receive such an answer as this to a question affecting really commercial interests: "The answer is in the negative." That meant that further notice, for a fortnight, must be given, and if there was no Council meeting for a fortnight, or even a month, the interests involved in the question were indefinitely held up. The same applied to any debate upon a resolution. He thought some constitutional reform might be possible in this Colony, so that any question affecting business interests might be answered by the responsible official in the Council on broad lines, and, if necessary, some amplified answer should be given. (Applause.) Proceeding, the Hon. Mr. Holyoak said a large amount of private work had been done by their representative which could not possible be publicly dealt with, or explained in public, and he would like to give his testimony to the ready assistance which, in almost every case, was given by every senior official in the Colony, and also by the Governor himself on questions which really affected the trade interests in the Colony when he had presented them personally to him. (Applause.) Among the questions which had come up since he had had the honour of being their representative, had been the removal of the enemy prisoners to a safer place than the confines of the Colony; the trade mark question, which was a very vital one: the silk prohibition question, which was due apparently to some rather careless blunder in London, which involved the holding up of the trade in that Colony, running into considerable figures, as they were most of them aware, and for no purpose whatsoever of benefit to the Empire; and, lastly, the war taxation, which was not yet fully dealt with. Referring to the enemy trade mark question, the speaker said that it was being dealt with in a Bill before Council at the present moment. To a large extent the Bill gave all that they asked for, but it did not go quite far enough. What the effect of the Bill was, as far as he could understand it, and he had followed it very carefully, was that all enemy trade marks, and all enemy goodwill, and anything associated with them, should be vested for the period of the war in the person of the Enemy Custodian, but the Bill did not provide, so far, distinctly, that they would never be returned to the enemy if, for some unforeseen reason, he was ever allowed in their midst again. That, he hoped, would be dealt with by an amendment before the Bill was passed a second time. In passing he would like to make the remark that he hoped the time had come—and after the war he hoped it would be dealt with—when it would be no longer possible for any official majority in that Colony, in the Council of that Colony, to veto the considered and determined opinion of a body of merchants such as they represented in that room that afternoon. (Applause). Because, after all, in questions of trade and its connections, they were the experts and the people who knew, and they offered their views to the Government on such questions after they had been carefully considered, and they were not going to have them turned down by an official majority which often did not understand the questions at all. (Applause). The question of post-war policy had been dealt with by the Chairman, and they all felt, as he did—they felt as a Chamber—that their voice should go forth from that meeting that at the close of the war, as far as they were concerned, they would regard their late enemy associates in that Colony as unclean; unclean to the extent they were not willing to associate with them either in commercial or social circles for many years to come, and, personally, as far as he was concerned, never again if he could help it! (Applause). By their outrage of every known law in warfare as it had been understood, by their ruthless breaking of the laws of the sea they had forfeited their right to be regarded as ordinary civilised citizens of any civilised state. Therefore, their voice should go forth from that meeting that so far as in their power lay they would do all they possibly could to prevent the Germans coming back to that Colony, and, if they could not do that they would refuse to take them back for a period of years, and then only on terms of license. (Applause). That was a thing they ought to determine before the end of the war. He hoped, and believed, that there was a legacy of hatred left in the minds of every British citizen,—parents who had lost their children, brothers who had lost brothers, and who had lost them under conditions which were not ordinary warfare and those who had had their sisters butchered. Never, so long as they lived, would they forget the horrors and outrages committed upon humanity by the Prussians; it was due to those who had fallen that they should never forget. (Applause).

COMMITTEE.

Mr. T. F. Hough proposed the re-election of Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, Messrs. A. S. D. Cousland, S. H. Dodwell, E. V. D. Parr, G. T. Edkins, N. J. Stabb, A. O. Lang, as the Committee.

Mr. Gordon seconded the motion, which was carried.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Chairman proposed and Mr. Dodwell seconded the confirmation of the election of the following new members:—China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Dairy Farm, Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., Messrs. B. Monteith and Co., Patell and Co., Fungtang, C. E. Warren and J. Scott Harston.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

At an extraordinary meeting which followed

The CHAIRMAN said: The Committee have been approached from various sides on the standing of the Chamber as a British Association. Obviously, established as we are in a British Colony with a preponderance of British members, our practical status is that of a British Chamber, and I would ask those members, owing allegiance to other than the British flag, but whom we are glad to have with us, to make due allowance for that point. The proposal which is put before you appeals to the outgoing Committee as an opportune measure and they support its introduction. If the resolution is carried it will be a matter for consideration for the incoming Committee to decide whether further steps are desirable to take to meet the new circumstances arising out of the War in relations between our Chamber, the British Government and other Chambers of Commerce. With these remarks I would recommend a favourable hearing to the resolution to be put before you.

Mr. A. G. COPPIN then proposed:

"That Clause 6 of the Rules and Regulations of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce should be amended by the insertion of the word "British" between the word "ten" and the word "members" in the first line thereof."

Mr. COPPIN remarked that for many years the Committee had consisted of British members only, and the amended regulation would ensure such being the case in future.

Mr. N. L. WATSON seconded.

NEW CHAIRMAN.

At a subsequent Committee meeting the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak was appointed to succeed Mr. G. T. Edkins as Chairman of the Chamber, and Mr. S. H. Dodwell was appointed Vice-Chairman.

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ADVANCES MADE ON YOUR CONSIGNMENTS.

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Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

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PRICES: $1.25 and $2.25.

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TO-NIGHT AT 9.15 P.M.

First Presentation of

A GREAT NEW PROGRAMME.

AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES

Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5.30 p.m.

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HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge, or otherwise, perhaps varicosed, with Inflammation swollen, that when you press your finger on the leg leaves the impression under the skin you which defies all the have tried. Perhaps remedies you swollen, the joints have tried. Perhaps same with the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; allowed to some- the disease. If you may have unless you will deprive hospitals, and yourself of the is hopeless, or to amputation, but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Send to the Drug Stores for a Box of

GRASSHOPPER

OINTMENT and PILLS, which ... cures ... and Sores. Poisoned Blood ... Joints, Housemaid's Knee, Carbuncles and Insect Bites, &c. &c. Kaffir Price 4/6 and 12/9 each. See Trade Mark of a Grasshopper on Green Label. Prepared by ALBERT, Alberton, 75 Newington Street, London, England.

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Best of Food and Service.

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CURE A COLD IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME.
AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR
NEURALGIA & MALARIAL HEADACHE

Copy of repeat order recently received from England:—

"All Saints Lodge,"
Howley
Blackwater,
Hants'

Mrs.—will be much obliged by Messrs. WATSON sending to her by post 10 bottles of their "Cold Cure." She will be glad to have these as soon as possible as she is to-day sending her last bottle to her son (Capt..... of the Buffs) who is at the front and finds the Tabloids excellent for stopping Cold."

Prepared Only by
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Telephone No. 16.

To-day's Advertisements

SWEPT CHANNEL—EASTERN ENTRANCE—HONGKONG.

SHIPS are cautioned that they should approach and leave the harbour by the swept channel and that deviation from it is attended with risk. The channel is swept between the hours of sunrise and 7.30 A.M. and should not be used between those times.

In the event of ships arriving in the swept channel before the sweeping is completed they are warned that it is dangerous to approach vessels employed sweeping the swept channel or to attempt to pass between pairs of vessels sweeping.

The vessel superintending the sweeping carries a ball at the masthead and another ball in a position where the yard would be and on that side on which it is dangerous for vessels to pass.

All signals made by the vessel superintending the sweeping are to be strictly obeyed.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.

Harbour Department.
Hongkong, March 27, 1917. 1619

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA, P.I.S.,

THE Steamship
"SHINYO MARU"

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on THURSDAY, 29th March at 5 P.M. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on M N-DAY, 2nd April, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 3rd April, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 17th April, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent,
Hongkong, March 27, 1917. 1620

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO FOR TO-DAY

9.15 p.m.—Performance by Clarke's Cirque at Kowloon.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

11 a.m. & 2.15 p.m.—Auction of House hold Furniture etc. etc. at "Braeside," 20 Macdonnell Road.

11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Ice Co's. Meeting.

Noon.—Hongkong Fire Insurance Co's. Meeting.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, March 29:—
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.
5.30 p.m.—General Meeting of Members of the Hongkong Club.

FRIDAY, March 30:—
11 a.m. — Auction of Household Furniture at 88 Nathan Road.
Noon.—China Sugar Refining Co's. Meeting.
1.30 p.m.—St. Stephen's College Athletic Sports.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
Peak School Sports at Hon. Mr. Severn's residence.
8.15 p.m.—Annual Meeting of the Phœnix Club Ltd.
Entries close for Open Rifle Championship Meeting.

SATURDAY, March 31:—
H.R.H. Prince Henry's Birthday (1900).

SUNDAY, April 1:—
Palm Sunday.

MONDAY, April 2:—
Noon.—Auction of the S. L. "Ying Ling" at Sham Shui Po.

TUESDAY, April 3:—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture etc. at "Clovelly," No. 12, Peak Road.
4 p.m.—Sanitary Board Election.

THURSDAY, April 5:—
Maundy Thursday.

FRIDAY, April 6:—
Good Friday:—General Holiday.

SATURDAY, April 7:—
General Holiday.
Open Rifle Championship Meeting.
0.49 p.m.—Full moon.

SUNDAY, April 8:—
Easter Day.
King of the Belgians born (1875).

MONDAY, April 9:—
Easter Monday:—General Holiday.

WEDNESDAY, April 11:—
Entries close for Gymkhana on April 21st.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, March 27, 1917.

THE CENSORSHIP REGULATIONS.

NATURALLY a good deal of interest has been taken by the public in the "Censorship Regulations, 1917" which the Hongkong Government has just promulgated. They seem to be regarded as something new, but they are really new only in the form in which they are now published, viz, as Regulations by the Governor-in-Council. The prohibitions have really been in force in the Colony since the beginning of the war and we fancy the only new feature in the Regulations is the statement of the penalties to which offenders are liable. Everyone knows, indeed, that a censorship has existed in the Colony since the commencement of the war, but in Hongkong, contrary to the general practice in all other parts of the British Empire, there seems to have been a disposition in official quarters to regard this censorship as a matter about which there must be no publicity. When we hear what is being thought in Chinese circles about the Regulations now that they have been published, perhaps there is something to be said for the semi-secrecy which has been maintained hitherto. But the fact remains that all the things prohibited by "The Censorship Regulations 1917" have been prohibited since the beginning of the war.

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The Regulations, be it observed, are not aimed entirely at the publication of false or mischievous reports in the newspapers; they apply to every individual who "by word of mouth, or in writing, or in any newspaper, periodical, book, circular or other printed publication" is guilty of the various acts which are catalogued in the Regulations as offences. In other Colonies, the Straits Settlements for instance, in the early days of the war the Censorship was promulgated in the form of a local ordinance, and we think it is greatly to be regretted that this example has not been followed in Hongkong rather than the undemocratic procedure of legislation by Regulations made by the Governor-in-Council.

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In the very nature of their business newspapers, Chinese as well as British, are perhaps more liable to come within the meshes of a law of this character than individuals who offend by word of mouth or in letters, and if all the so-called offences for which the local newspaper Editors have been "pulled up" in the past two and a half years were made grounds for instant prosecution, we should feel that we had very strong grounds for protest against a Regulation which makes it possible for such prosecutions to be tried before a local magistrate, who is here a cadet in the service of the Government which would necessarily be the prosecutor in such cases.

So far at least as the Editors of the British papers are concerned it is unnecessary to say that no newspaper Editor in the Colony would be unpatriotic enough to deliberately publish anything which clearly offends against these Regulations; but in the past two and a half years we, in common with our confreres of the British Press, have had our "little experiences" with censors who have had the most extraordinary conceptions of what are offences in this connection, and there would be justifiable grounds for alarm if every person appointed as a censor were authorised to institute prosecutions off his own bat. But the Regulations very properly provide that no prosecution shall be instituted except with the consent of the Attorney General, which we assume to mean after some preliminary investigation of the allegations. Censors come and censors go, and the most incompetent have been the most exasperating. We could give not a few most extraordinary instances of what censors have deemed to be offences, which would go to show how highly necessary it is that the sanction of the Attorney General should be necessary to a prosecution. We do not know what reasons have dictated the issue of these Regulations at this late stage in the war, nor do we anticipate that there will be any more cause in the future than there has been in the past for the exercise of these drastic powers, but it is well that their existence should be more widely known.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

An inch and a half of rain fell in the Colony yesterday.

E. Pstenger, a ship's engineer, has reported to the Police that a gold watch and chain valued at $70, and $30 in gold specie was stolen from his cabin.

The attention of Master Mariners and other Marine Officers is drawn to an announcement in our advertisement columns regarding the Swept Channel at the Eastern Entrance to Hongkong.

Mr. H. Yamaguchi, Manager of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, has been transferred to the Shanghai Branch Office. Mr. Mosuke Higuchi has been appointed his successor in Hongkong.

Both the Hongkong Ice Company and the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company hold meetings of shareholders in the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., to-morrow, the former at 11 30 a.m. and the latter at noon.

Dr. Earle of the University is to address a meeting of the Church of England Men's Society to-morrow (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. in St. Paul's College, on 'Anglo-Catholicism' with a view to defining the position of the Anglican Church and its relation to other Christian Churches and Bodies.

At the Marine Magistrate's Court this morning, Commander C. W. Beckwith, R. N., fined a Chinese $30 with the alternative of one month's imprisionment, on a charge of wilfully throwing into the harbour, a parcel reasonably suspected to contain contraband, in order to prevent the seizure or discovery of same.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE PERUVIAN CONSUL.

We regret to record the death very unexpectedly last night of Mr Ambal Puccio, Consul-General for Peru in Hongkong. Mr Puccio, who lived with his wife and family at "Kingsclere," appeared to be in his usual state of health at dinner time, but later in the evening he was suddenly taken ill. Dr Jordan was summoned but all efforts proved unavailing. Death was due to heart failure. The deceased gentleman leaves a widow and two children.

The funeral takes place this evening, the cortege leaving Kingsclere at 5 p.m.

A Reuter's telegram states that H.H. The Maharajah of Bikanir lunched with the King and Queen on the 22nd inst.

RUB IT IN.

A good many people think rheumatism can not be cured without taking nauseous medicine Chamberlain's Pain Balm massaged thoroughly into the skin has cured far more rheumatism than any internal remedy in existence and gives relief quicker. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO.

The ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, was held at noon to-day, at the office of the Company in Queen's Building.

There were present: Messrs. H. H. Dodwell (Chairman), Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, Messrs H. P. White, A. S. Sorensen, J. H. Wallace, Directors, Mr. E. M. Dyer (Chief Manager), Messrs. T. F. Hough, A. O. Lang, W. Dunbar, L. E. Clarke, H. Percy Smith, W. S. Attenden, N. V. A. Croucher, D. Macdonald, J. W. Graham, A. R. Lowe, G. Moxon, H. Humphreys, R. A. Dastur, P. Tester, S. Michael, G. C. Jack, Lo Cheung Shiu and Chan Sui Ki, shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen, the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year, 191 having been in your hands for the pa week I will, with your permission, ta them as read. Before dealing wi the accounts I would remind you, though perhaps most shareholders are aware, that 1916 is the fiftieth anniversary f the registration of the Company unde its present title and under the circumstances it seems fit and proper that should give a brief outline of our operations during that period.

The Company was really started on 1st. July 1863 under a deed of settlement, Mr. Thom Sutherland then agent for the P. an O. Company in Hongkong, being appointed Chairman and Mr. Douglas Lapraik of the Douglas Steamship Co., Secretary. It took over Cowper's Dock and the Lakson Dock at Whampoa from Mr. J. Cowper for the sum of $140,000.—and the stock of those establishments for about $35,000.

In 1865 it entered into negotiations with Mr. John Lamont, the proprietor of the Lamont Dock at Aberdeen, and the new Hope Dock then under construction, and eventually purchased those two properties.

In view of the recent developments in dry docks it is interesting to note that the Manager's report for 1865 described the Hope Dock as being "When completed the most capacious and valuable basin of the kind eastward of Suez or the Cape of Good Hope".

The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. was registered on the 11th October, 1866 under the Companies Ordinance to take over the affairs of the original company with a share capital of $750,000.—and Mr. A. Whittall of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. was the first Chairman.

The Hope Dock was opened in June 1867 by the then Governor of Hongkong, Sir R. G. Macdonnell, and for a number of years was largely used for docking ships of H.M. Navy and other large vessels.

In March 1870 an amalgamation was made with the Union Dock Co. which possessed the property at Kowloon on which our present No. 2 and 3 docks are situated and the capital of the company was increased to 1,000,000.

Mr. David Gillies was appointed Secretary and Manager in November 1875 and remained in that position till 1901 and was very largely instrumental in successfully piloting the company through very difficult times, to the highly prosperous condition it was in on his retirement.

In January 1877 the properties at Whampoa, not being found to be remunerative, were sold to the Chinese Government on the condition that no vessel of any other nationality than Chinese should be docked there.

The two patent slips belonging to Captain Sands were purchased in August 1879 for $150,000.—and were subsequently removed to Kowloon Dock, where they are still doing good work.

In December 1880 the Cosmopolitan Dock was purchased for $400,000.—and the capital of the Company increased to $1,250,000.

The acquisition of this property placed the then docking facilities of the port in the hands of the Company.

In April 1882, owing to the difficulty of finding a dock suitable for deep draught ships, with the assistance of a grant from the Admiralty, the construction of the present No. 1 Dock at Kowloon was started and completed in 1888.

From that date up to 1901, when the capital was increased to $2,500,000.—the affairs of the company were of ever increasing prosperity. Subsequent events are probably within the memory of all of you present and it does not seem necessary to enlarge upon them.

I would only mention that in 1908 the Naval Dockyard and the Taikoo Dock simultaneously came into existance, thus largely increasing the docking capacity of the Colony and naturally introducing a very strong element of competition. However, since 1913 we have been working in harmony with the Taikoo Dock and the results, I venture to think, have been to the mutual benefit of both companies.

Turning to the accounts for this year it gives the Directors great pleasure on the jubilee year to come before you with such a favourable report and we trust it will meet with your approval.

The volume of repair work carried out has been considerable and the Company has been able to take advantage of the large stock of material it always holds, to carry out this work expeditiously at a time when the question of supplies is a very difficult one.

We have made considerable progress with the new ships which I told you last year we anticipated completing during 1916. Owing unfortunately to the great delay in getting delivery of some of the material our expectations have not been realised, but we look for the completion of six of them during the next six months.

In this connection you will be interested to hear that we have just purchased from the Government an extension of our piece of ground at the point outside No. 1 Dock, and are now getting the land levelled and reclaimed for shipbuilding purposes. This new shipyard when complete will have four berths 800' long and we hope in time to get it equipped for constructing very large vessels.

You will observe the sum we propose to write off is considerable. It represents 20% off the book value of our floating plant, the amount spent on improvements at Cosmopolitan Dock, and the balance off plant and buildings.

The amount we propose to put to reserve can be utilised in any way your Directors think fit for the future improvement of the Company; this, in view of the developments I have just mentioned is very necessary.

As is fitting in a Company like ours, as large a number as we can possibly spare of our younger men have gone and are going home to take a more active part in the war and I deeply regret to say that three of them, Messrs A. Hirst, E. Cruikshank and L. O. Collins, have already given their lives for their country. It is a matter of regret to your Directors that they were not able to grant leave to all who applied for it for Military service, but those who are left have the satisfaction of knowing that their duties are also of national importance. A good deal of extra work has unavoidably fallen on them, as it is impossible to augment our staff at the present time. I consider that the bonus we ask you to grant them has been well earned and I have not the slightest doubt but that you are of the same opinion.

Trusting that the allocation we propose of the amount available for distribution meets with your approval I beg to propose the adoption of the Report and Accounts.

Mr T. F. HOUGH then said:—I rise to second the adoption of the Report and Accounts. Our Chairman's Review of the inception of our Company 50 years ago, the various additional requirements and developments during the period lapsed since then, to the stage to which this Institution has now grown, bears eloquent testimony to the fact that in the past our Directors and management have had always in view the necessity for keeping pace with continually growing requirements of the Navies and Mercantile Shipping belonging to different countries navigating in these waters. I note Sir, your mention of the late Mr David Gillies' term of service in the management of the Company's affairs which gives us pause and causes us to "hark back" considerably. Events have followed each other so rapidly, it seems hardly credible that sixteen years have passed over our heads since Mr. Gillies retired from the Chief Managership. There are many still in the Colony who cherish kindly recollections of that courtly old gentleman and will be grateful to you for your appreciative reference to an old friend who served our company so long and faithfully. It is a great satisfaction to realize how well equipped our Docks are to-day which is brought home to us by the expectation expressed that during the next six months we may look for the completion of the new steamers now in course of construction, despite the difficulties of procuring material from home. Some of these difficulties in a measure surmounted, but for the most part still acutely in evidence and likely to be for some time to come. It is gratifying to learn of the purchase from the Government of Land for the extension of our Works, I commend to Shareholders the foresight and enterprise which prompted the acquisition, and look forward to the time when the addition to our shipyard area is completed which will place us in a strong position to combat that keen industrial competition which we would be very shortsighted did we not recognize will always confront us. As it is generally accepted that no footing in the Colony will again be vouchsafed to that nationality who have by their dastardly conduct for ever placed themselves without the pale of commercial relations with us, we must be prepared for stronger opposition growing up outside our doors; both to the North and South we must look for it. The recent awakening of the great country of China to their responsibilities in the cause of civilization when they found it incumbent on them to tell the representatives of Germany to begone from their gaze sets us thinking. This great Nation will be with us in excluding the Hun from again entering the field of competition in providing Docking facilities, but they will be there themselves and although the opposition will be—as it should—friendly and as such we will welcome it, it will be there all the same, so it behoves us to be farsighted in making our plans for the future. It is with much pleasure I note in the Accounts provision for a Bonus to the Staff. The result of the year's working amply warrants a bonus being granted, in which connection I am sure shareholders will join with me in recording appreciation of the good work put in by our employees in their several vocations. As the Chairman says they are engaged on work of national importance; carrying out their duties in the service of the Dock Company fills that condition. Our sympathies are with those members desirous of taking a more active part in combating the hostilities with which we are beset, and who by force of circumstances are prevented from responding to the "Call to Arms" that has sounded through our Land. We are proud of the manner in which they have all accommodated themselves to the conditions that exist and still prevail. They are members of our Community who I venture to submit have to face during the day of 24 hours the maximum strenuous work of any of us. The duties pertaining to their profession claim a very early start in the morning, strict application during the whole of the day, and according to the present regime at the hour when restful recreation would be acceptable we find them cheerfully entering upon their various Volunteer duties comprising parades, drills or guards as may be ordered, and what I submit certainly is the most arduous, a number of them taking on the working of the "Searchlights," the last named service placing at the disposal of the authorities skilled application beyond the "ken" of the ordinary individual. We shareholders, Mr. Chairman, join with you in your expression of deep regret that Messrs Hirst, Cruikshank and Collins should have been already called upon to make the supreme sacrifice for our country and venture to express the hope that those others of the Staff now in the fighting line may be spared to return to us safe and sound after the accomplishment by the Allied Forces of the noble object for the consummation of which our men volunteered. Gentlemen, with these remarks I second the adoption of the Report and Accounts.

The adoption of the Report and Accounts was passed.

On the proposal of Mr. W. Dunbar, seconded by Mr. W. E. Clarke, the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and Mr. A. S. Sorensen were re-elected as directors and on the proposal of Mr. A. O. LANG, seconded by Mr. D. MACDONALD, the appointment of the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, Mr. J. H. Wallace and Mr. H. P. White to the Board of Directors was confirmed.

Mr. P. TESTER then proposed, and Mr. LO CHEUNG SHIU seconded, the re-election of Mr. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., and Mr. A. R. Lowe, F.C.A. as auditors at a remuneration of $1,000 each.

The resolution was adopted and the meeting terminated.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

The twenty-eight ordinary annual meeting of shareholders of the Green Island Cement Company, Limited, and Reduced, was held at 11.30 a.m. to-day, at the offices of the Company in St. George's Building. There were present the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton (Chairman), Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Mr. A. O. Lang, Rev. L. Roberts, Directors; Messrs. R. Henderson (Secretary), W. E. Clarke, R. Shewan, D. V. Stevenson, R. Hancock, A. A. Cordeiro, J. McC. Gordon, M. A. Figueiredo, J. W. Taylor, W. Logan, E. L. G. Arnold, P. Tester, L. N. Leefe and H. W. Looker, shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen, with your permission we will follow the usual course and take the Report and Accounts now in your hands as read. As we anticipated this time last year we have a still better statement to lay before you now than we had then. Instead of a Dividend of 60 cents cents per share we are able to recommend the payment of 80 cents, and put $150,000 to Reserve Fund after writing off $20,000 from "Deep Water Bay" Buildings and Machinery and $10,000 from Steamer, Launches and Lighters besides paying a bonus to the Staff, and carrying forward $114,328.49 as against $111,338.16 last year.

The results of the past year's working is a very considerable improvement on those of recent years and will I trust be found quite satisfactory by shareholders. It has not been secured very easily however for many things were against us, the principal being the inability of our Chinese contractors to deliver Stone from Canton partly owing to the disturbances in the interior of China, partly to insufficient accommodation on the railways and partly, or perhaps chiefly to the want of water up country preventing the transport of stone. We have therefore had to rely entirely on stone from Tonkin and, in this respect our steamer *Chingchow* has been the backbone of the business. High rates of freight and exchange and dear Coal have been important items of expenditure and to cover these there was nothing for it but to increase the price of our Cement all round. Fortunately the demand was good and our markets were not long in adapting themselves to the higher cost.

As to the future I can say nothing beyond the statement that we have begun the new year well and that our prospects seem quite fair at present. In the Chairman's speech last year he informed you that it had been decided to run no further risk of exchange with our surplus funds but to bring them back to Hongkong and it was fortunate that we did so in view of the course that exchange has since taken. Since then, as you know, it has been decided to return this money to shareholders and this has been done and the Capital reduced to $3,000,000 accordingly. The question of supplies of Limestone from Canton still remains a difficult one for us. We had practically none from there last year owing to various causes but we hope now that the country is settling down and the rainy season is close upon us, that we shall succeed in getting supplies from China this year. There is nothing in the Accounts that I think needs special comment, but I may mention that since they were closed we have made a donation of $5,000 to the War Charities Fund which I feel sure will be approved by all shareholders in the Company. I cannot conclude my remarks without bearing testimony to the loss this Company has sustained by the sudden death of Mr. Hewitt. Mr. Uldall and Mr. Hewitt bore the burden and heat of the struggle in the early dark days of the Company and its subsequent success is greatly due to their efforts and the keen interest they took in the development of this business. In the death of Mr. Hewitt we deplore the loss of a very able engineer and of a devoted servant of the Company who always had its interests most closely at heart.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the adoption of the Report and Accounts which was seconded by Mr. W. E. CLARKE and unanimously passed.

Mr. R. HANCOCK proposed, and Mr. D. V. STEVENSON seconded, the re-election of the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Dr. J. W. Noble, Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, the Rev. Father Robert and Mr. A. O. Lang as directors.

The resolution was adopted.

On the proposal of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. R. SHEWAN, Messrs. F. Maitland and A. R. Lowe were re-appointed as auditors at a remuneration of $500.

The meeting then terminated.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A TRICK THAT FAILED.

A messenger on the s.s. *On Lee* walked into a butcher's shop at No. 35 Queen's Road West yesterday, stated that he was the servant of one Chan Yat Shun, who was known as a customer of the shop, and said that he had been sent by his master to purchase two hams and the same to be charged to the latter's account. When asked where his master resided he replied, "In the Central district"; as the shopkeeper happened to know that the residence of Chan Yat Shun was in Wanchai the answer aroused his suspicions. He delivered the hams, however, but sent a shop foki to accompany the alleged servant to the customer's residence. Whilst passing through Wing Lok Street the messenger attempted to elude the foki, but the vigilance of the latter resulted in the messenger's arrest.

When brought before Mr Melbourne this morning and charged with attempting to obtain goods by false pretence the alleged servant pleaded not guilty to the offence.

After hearing the evidence, however, His Worship sentenced the defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

THREE MONTHS FOR A EUROPEAN.

The case in which George Anderson third engineer of the S.S. *Hupeh*, was charged on remand with the larceny of $180 in Hongkong bank notes, a sovereign, an I.O.U. for $210., a silver watch valued at $30, several valuable papers and a pocketbook, from the third engineer of the same ship, was concluded before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning.

Evidence was heard and the defendant sentenced to three months' hard labour.

THE OPEN SIGHTS RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following further entries have been sent in for the Rifle Shoot for His Excellency the Governor's Cup on Saturday, April 7th. Sergeant Manuk, H.K.V.C.; Cpl. Grimes, R.E.; Cpl. Ramskell, R.E. and Sergeant Bradbury, H.K.V.C.

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp K.C., has presented a cup for the third best shot.

Captain G. G. Wood, H.K.V.C., will officiate as Range Officer, Captain Preston H.K.V.C. will be in charge at the Butts, and Chief Inspector Chinchen will do the squadding.

Entries close on Friday, March 30th.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

		3.30 p.m.	
Banks	$	660	sales
Unions		800	buyers
Douglases		100	sellers
Indos Def.		124	buyers
" "		126	sellers
China Sugars		125	buyers
Malabon Sugars		29	buyers
H. and W. Docks		137	buyers
Humphreys		6.30	buyers
Cements		8.80	sales
H'kong Tramways		7.20	sales
Watsons		7	sales
Yangtzepoos	Tls.	5	sellers

It is announced from Budapest that the second Mosty tunnel, near Jablunkau in the Carpathians, has been opened for traffic. The completion of this tunnel has created a double-line railway connection from Breslau, through Hungary, to the Balkan States.

TROUBLE AVERTED.

THAT little cold and sore throat of yours must be checked at once or it may develop into something worse. Take a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and your troubles will soon vanish. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE BLOCKADE.

WHOLE QUESTION CONSIDERED.

LONDON, March 26.

Mr. Bonar Law stated in the House of Commons that the Cabinet with its Naval Advisers had fully considered the whole question of the Blockade, and was satisfied that the present policy was right in principle, and efficient in administration. Neutral accounts from Germany seemed to confirm this view.

PRISONERS OF WAR IN BRITISH HANDS.

LONDON, March 26.

Mr. Hope stated in the House of Commons that we had the following prisoners of war:—

German	55,397
Austrian	16
Bulgarian	763
Turkish	15,512

It was not doubted, he said, that the last named was a considerable under-estimates.

OVERSEAS RESIDENTS AND THE IMPERIAL AIRCRAFT FLOTILLA.

A GIFT FROM THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

LONDON, March 26.

The British subjects residing in the Dutch East Indies have sent a subscription of £3,815 to the Overseas Club for the purpose of purchasing two aeroplanes.

Overseas residents have now paid for 95 units for the Imperial Aircraft Flotilla, formed by the Overseas Club.

MILITARY CO-ORDINATION.

FRENCH PREMIER'S MESSAGE TO "THE TIMES."

LONDON, March 26.

M. Ribot, the President of the French Republic, has sent a message to the *Times* emphasising the need for military co-ordination. He says it may be necessary to create some general instrument of allied co-ordination or somehow to revise the present excellent arrangements between the armies of General Nivelle and Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, though, at present, the understanding reached at the last conference in London is working most satisfactorily and the military situation is most gratifying.

It is the tremendous economic problems that need special attention. M. Ribot forecasts a drastic prohibition of French imports and extensive food growing.

STATE PURCHASE OF LIQUOR TRADE RECOMMENDED.

LONDON, March 26.

It is stated that the Committee enquiring into the liquor trade has reported to the Government in favour of a State purchase and control in England, Wales and Ireland but excluding Scotland.

VOLUNTARY RATIONING.

LONDON, March 26.

The Ministry of Food has arranged for a campaign for the reduction of food consumption with a view to retaining voluntary rationing. The campaign will be directed by 1,300 local War Savings Associations and there will be exhibitions, canvassing and communal kitchens. The Mayors will convene meetings and lectures and open information bureaux.

NATIONAL SERVICE RECRUITING.

LONDON, March 26.

The great week of the recruiting campaign on behalf of National Service has opened. There were meetings in many towns on March 24, and appeals were made from all pulpits on Sunday.

CHINA AND GERMANY.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO DECLARE WAR.

PEKING, March 26.

The German Minister left Peking at 6 o'clock, on Saturday night, by special train with an escort of 20 policemen.

The Cabinet has decided that Germans committing ordinary offences shall be tried by the Dutch officials, but cases of espionage or conspiracy will be dealt with by the Chinese authorities.

Leung Chi Chao has submitted a long Memorandum to the Government urging it to declare war against Germany.

CHINA AND GERMANY.

CHINESE MINISTER ASKS FOR PASSPORTS.

AMSTERDAM, March 26.

The Chinese Minister at Berlin has asked for his passports.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

STILL SERIOUS, BUT CRITICAL STAGE PASSED.

PARIS, March 26.

M. Kirenski, the new Russian Minister of Justice, interviewed at Petrograd, said that the situation is still serious but he believed that the critical hour has passed. A constituent assembly would be elected as soon as possible but there was not time to establish female suffrage before the election. The Workmen's Committee has appointed five of its members to check the acts of the Government. Work has been resumed everywhere to meet the needs of national defence.

"INSPIRING MESSAGES FROM RUSSIAN TRENCHES.

PETROGRAD, March 26.

An excellent sign of the times is the arrival of most enthusiastic deputations and messages from the trenches, assuring the country that it can rely upon the its defenders. As an example one regiment sent a message saying: "An inconclusive end of the war would cover Russia with eternal shame. New Russia must not be stamped with treachery. You defeated the internal enemy: let us conquer the foreign foe."

BULGARIAN RULE IN SERBIA.

LONDON, March 26.

Serbian advices confirm the reports of a serious rising in Serbian territory against the Bulgarians whose harshness has made life unendurable.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

A GERMAN ADVANCE THROWN BACK.

LONDON, March 26.

A Russian official message, transmitted by wireless, reports:

A German advance in the region of Postawy, following four gas waves, was thrown back.

The Germans, dressed in white overalls, attacked to the eastward of Paranovitchi, but were dispersed.

THE CAUCASUS FRONT.

We occupied the fortifications at Kalaichanin in the direction of Kanykin.

The Turks are maintaining themselves in the heights near Miantaga.

RUSSIANS ENTER THE YILLAYET OF MOSUL.

LONDON, March 26.

A Russian communique reports:—

The Russians are pursuing the Turks and have entered the vilayet of Mosul.

[The vilayet of Mosul has an area of 35,130 square miles and must not be confused with the city of Mosul whither the remnants of the Turkish Mesopotamia army retreated after their defeat at Bagdad. The Turks which the Russians are pursuing are doubtless retreating towards the capital of the vilayet, on which in due course it is probable that a combined attack will be made by the British and the Russians.]

GERMAN EXPERTS FOCUSSING ATTENTION ON RUSSIA.

LONDON, March 26.

A telegram from Rotterdam states that German experts are focussing public attention on Russia by declaring that the revolution has upset the Entente plans of a combined offensive, as the Russian armies are unfit for active operations.

THE THREATENED GERMAN ADVANCE ON RUSSIA.

LONDON, March 26.

Reuter has been informed from a Russian Diplomatic source, that the threatened German advance on Petrograd is less to be feared now than before the Revolution. Moreover, it would have a sobering effect upon the extremists. Anyhow, the Germans would encounter a series of very strongly fortified positions.

Regarding the food question it is significant that the other day more food reached Kieff in twenty-four hours than during the whole of February.

BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF FRENCH WAR PRISONERS.

PARIS, March 26.

The President of the Association for War Prisoners has written to the Minister of Foreign Affairs urging the Government to compel the Germans to abandon their barbarous treatment of French war prisoners, of which, he says, 30,000 are ill-fed and overcrowded. Many sleep on muddy ground. They are forbidden to write or receive letters and parcels and are forced to work within a mile of the French lines.

THE LAUNCH OF THE S.S. AUTOLYCUS.

LARGEST SHIP CONSTRUCTED IN BRITISH YARDS OVERSEAS.

The ceremony of launching the s.s. *Autolycus* was performed this morning by Lady May in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering which included.

There was a very large attendance of ladies and gentlemen at the ceremony including H.E. The Governor and Lady May, Commodore and Mrs. Sandeman, Mr. G. T. Edkins, Mr. G. K. Nuttall, Mr. K. E. Greig, Colonel Darling, R. E., Hon. Mr. and Mrs Chatham, Commander and Mrs Beckwith, Commander and Mrs R. W. Myburgh, Engineer-Commander W. W. Reed, Mr and Mrs C. Montague Ede, Mr and Mrs S. H. Dodwell, Mr T. F. Hough, Mr and Mrs N. J. Stabb, Hon. Mr and Mrs P. H. Holyoak, Mr E. V. D. Parr, Hon. Mr C. E. Anton and Miss Anton, Mr A. H. Harris, Mr and Mrs R. McGregor, Mr J. W. Paton, Hon. Mr and Mrs E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Mr and Mrs C. Mel Messer, Mr A. Forbes, Hon. Mr H. E. Pollock, Mr T. Hayashi, Mr E. Mori, Mr and Mrs E. C. Morton, Mr F. van Rees, Mr and Mrs A. S. D. Conskand, Mr and Mrs E. Lacable, Capt. and Mrs W. Armstrong, Mr C. H. Blason, and many others.

H.E. The Governor and Lady May arrived at the Dockyard shortly after 10 a.m. Upon their arrival Miss Margaret Reid, the daughter of Mr. Reid, the Manager of the Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Company Ltd., presented Lady May with a splendid bouquet of roses.

After the party gathered on the platform from which the ceremony was performed, had been photographed, "Lady May christened the ship by breaking "the usual bottle of champagne" over the bows of the *Autolycus* saying as she did so "Good Luck, Autolycus, God Bless You." Her Ladyship then gave the signal and the ship glided slowly down the slipway into the water. The launch was most successful, everything going off without a hitch.

The party then proceeded to one of the workshops which had been decorated with flags and flowers for the occasion, to drink the health of the newly launched vessel. When the party had assembled,

Mr. G. T. EDKINS said:—Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I desire, on behalf of Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co. and of the Taikoo Dockyard to express the pleasure we have in welcoming you here to-day for the launching of the "Autolycus"; also our keen appreciation of the presence of H.E. The Governor and of the honour Lady May has accorded us by coming to christen and launch the boat. (Applause.) This she has charmingly and successfully accomplished and we wish to express to her our thanks. Before asking you to join me in good wishes for the future of the vessel, I will mention a few points connected with her construction. Hongkong has long had an excellent record for its shipbuilding work, and this present occasion now marks a step forward in the industry, for the ship just launched stands for Hongkong's entry into the shipbuilding world for the construction of large ocean-going liners. (Applause.) All connected with Taikoo Dockyard are proud to have been entrusted by such leading and experienced ship owners as Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co. with the construction of one of their highly classed modern vessels, and also to possess their further confidence, based on work already done, as to be already entrusted with a sister ship for that firm. I hope that as you leave this workshop you will already see progress started with this second vessel on the building berth just vacated by the "Autolycus." The "Autolycus" is the largest ocean-going steamer so far constructed in the British Dominions overseas, although vessels of similar size are now building in Canada. The factor in the outturn of these large vessels, besides the possession of the necessary mechanical plant, is the supply of the skilled labour required, more particularly for the exacting work entailed in the heavy plating and riveting. We have it, however, on the authority of qualified experts that work done in previous heavy repair jobs and in the construction of this particular ship responds to every requirement, and is a credit to the capacity of the Chinese workmen and their supervisors. In general finish also we have every confidence that their work will bear comparison with the best at Home. We hope and believe that these large vessels are only the forerunners of more and larger vessels still to be turned out by local shipyards. (Applause.) I wish to express our appreciation of the great assistance extended to the builders by the owners in placing the result of their experience at our disposal, and, on behalf of the dockyard staff generally, their indebtedness for the co-operation of Messrs Alfred Holt's superintendents and staff. I have the pleasure to ask you to join me in best wishes to the good ship "Autolycus" for a successful career with continued prosperity to her owner. (Applause.) This toast was heartily drunk by all present."

Mr J. REID, manager of the Dockyard in proposing the health of Lady May said:—I should like to thank Lady May, on behalf of the Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Company Limited, for performing the ceremony we have just witnessed and to offer this token of our esteem and gratitude to her for coming here to-day.

Mr Reid then handed to Lady May a beautiful diamond circlet. He also announced that while the ceremonies inside were being gone through the first plates of the keel of a new vessel were being laid on the stocks just vacated and could be inspected later on.

H. E. SIR HENRY MAY, in replying for Lady May, said:—Lady May can make quite as good a speech on her own account as I can, but she dislikes public speaking so much that she has asked me to return thanks for her. I equally dislike public speaking, but, as my indebtedness to Lady May is greater than has been my ability to pay up to the present time, I am quite glad to have this opportunity of making a small sacrifice—on account. So, on her behalf, I wish to thank first of all the little damsel who presented to her the beautiful bouquet on behalf of the Quarry Bay children, and also the Quarry Bay children for their kind thought. Next, I have to thank Mr Reid for proposing Lady May's health, and lastly I have to thank the Management for doing Lady May the honour of having invited her to launch the fine vessel which has just taken the water, and also for presenting her with such a handsome memento of this occasion. The vessel which Lady May has just launched is the largest ocean-going steamer constructed, not only in Hongkong but in the whole of the British Dominions. She has a length over all of 441 ft. 6 inches, a breadth of 52 feet 4 inches, and a depth of 33 feet from the upper deck to the bottom of the keel. She is of 6,000 tons gross tonnage and her dead weight capacity will be over 8,000 tons. The building of the vessel is an object lesson proving that the Taikoo Shipyard is capable of undertaking almost any class of shipbuilding carried on in the United Kingdom, and it justifies the foresight of those who established this great shipyard and equipped it in a manner that enables it to turn out almost any kind of vessel. The expert reports received from time to time on vessels built and on expensive repair works carried out in the great shipyards of Hongkong prove that the class of work done here is all that can be desired, and compares favourably with the work done in the British Isles. In view of the plentiful supply of labour which we enjoy in Hongkong and the increasing number of skilled workmen in training under the guidance of the highly skilled European staffs in our shipyards, the future prospects of shipbuilding, the greatest industry of this Colony, ought to be well assured. A few instances of the work that has been accomplished in the building of the vessel just launched will suffice as an eloquent tribute to the successful training and supervision of Mr. Reid and his staff. The propellor and the stern frame of this vessel have a weight of 20 tons: some of the machinery castings are of the same weight, and two of the boilers, completed, weigh nearly 100 tons. All of these great forgings have been manufactured on the premises from raw materials. The engines, which are now standing ready to be lifted on board, will indicate 4,000 horse power and, judging by the evidence of previous successful machinery turned out of the yard, these engines will leave little to be desired. The keel was laid on the 22 May last, and had it not been for unavoidable delays in shipping some of the material, the launching of the vessel would have taken place at a much earlier date. So much for the body and vitals of the vessel. You will wonder perhaps, why she is called "Autolycus." Well; I assume it is because the owners have already a "Ulysses" in their fleet, and a daughter of Autolycus was the mother of Ulysses. At the present time the name "Autolycus" seems peculiarly appropriate. Autolycus was the son of Hermes who was a very precocious infant. Born in the morning, by the time he had swallowed his mid-day bottle he had invented the Lyre, and before his evening meal he had stolen 50 head of cattle from his brother, Apollo. He then returned to his cradle for a good night's rest. His son Autolycus seems to have inherited the cunning of his father for he became a most successful robber. He had the gift of making himself, with his stolen goods, invisible. We may hope that our baby Autolycus will prove a worthy descendent of his ancestors and will, in the hands of some doughty members of the British Mercantile Marine, which has won in the war equal glory with the sailors and soldiers of His Majesty, successfully evade the submarine attacks of all the King's enemies. I predict that he will be able to do so. You know that in fairy tales, the hero or heroine has always been supplied with a fairy god-mother who has brought him, or her, good fortune. Well, the lady who has acted as god-mother on this occasion, although she can no longer be described as a fairy, is celebrated for an abundance of luck which has indeed been proverbial. Moreover, you have chosen a lucky day for this ceremony. It is Lady May's birthday and our eldest daughter's wedding anniversary, and besides all that, it is Tuesday, the God of War's day. I feel convinced therefore that this Autolycus, Hongkong's recent baby, will not only be a credit to Hongkong, to Mr Reid and his Staff, to the Taikoo Shipyard and her designers, Messrs. Alfred Holt, but will bear a charmed life which is what all of us wish for her and under the aegis of the God of Battle fulfill nobly her part in the great struggle in which the Empire is fighting. (Applause). I ask you to bless her and to say with me as Lady May said just now, "God Bless Her!—The Autolycus!"

The company then rose and drank the ship's health and the proceedings terminated.

SERVICE FOR ALL.

THE NEW SCHEME EXPLAINED.

Mr Neville Chamberlain launched his scheme of national service at a public meeting held in the Central Hall, Westminster.

The Prime Minister, speaking in support of the call for volunteers, gave a clear warning that if the voluntary system failed compulsion would be necessary. The appeal of the Director-General of National Service was also endorsed by Mr A. Henderson, who presided, and Mr John Hodge, Minister of Labour.

The meeting was representative of most of the interests to which any appeal for universal civilian service must be addressed. Peers and trade union leaders sat side by side on the platform, and employers and workpeople were mingled in the body of the hall. Except for the women who were massed in one of the galleries, it was pre-eminently an audience of people over military age. Perhaps for that reason it was for the most part rather undemonstrative; but the speeches were well received.

In opening the meeting, Mr. Henderson declared that the case for national service, always strong since the very beginning of the war, had become stronger and more urgent with the latest display of "Hun frightfulness and brutal military despotism." We need, he said, to make a swift answer to Germany's latest challenge.

Mr Neville Chamberlain, towards the end of his speech, based his appeal on the same ground. "Don't let anybody suppose," he said, "that because Count Bernstorff has been given his passports nothing remains for us to do. Germany means to starve us out before she herself is starved out. There is only one answer this country can give to a threat of that kind, and that is a blow straight between the eyes, which will beat her down and bring her to her senses. National service can deal that blow. It is for the country to see that it is dealt."

This was almost the only passionate utterance in what was otherwise a "plain tale." The plan which he unfolded is, in a sentence, a plan for the enrolment of men and women volunteers from non-essential occupations to take the place of men withdrawn from national industries for military service. The following are the chief new points which he disclosed:—

Plans have been formulated in conjunction with the Archbishops for enabling clergymen to undertake national work other than their parish work.

Arrangements on analogous lines are being made in the case of doctors.

Subject to some modifications, the scheme will extend to Ireland.

Volunteers will be summoned for personal examination either at Employment Exchanges or at public buildings, and then may return to their usual employment.

Seven days' notice will be given before a volunteer is required to take up his new employment. If necessary a free railway warrant will be supplied.

Subsistence allowances up to 2s. 6d. per day may be claimed by transferred volunteers to cover extra expenditure not met by extra wages.

The rate of wages paid will be that appropriate to the new job, subject to a minimum wage of 25s. per week. This extends to work on the land.

People engaged in agriculture will not be drafted into other occupations; they will not even be moved to other districts without the assent of the Board of Agriculture.

If a man who has been transferred to national work finds himself temporarily unemployed, 3s. 6d. per day will be paid to him for not more than four weeks.

No trade is to be suppressed; but non-essential trades will be rationed in labour and materials (recommendations on this subject are about to be made by a committee of experts) and it would be advantageous for such trades to pool resources in plant and labour.

Mr Lloyd George stated that Great Britain had sent fewer men to the Army and Navy in proportion to her population than any of the Great Powers of the West. That, however, did not mean that she was shirking her contribution, for she was contributing in other ways to the success of the Allies. Nevertheless, millions of our best men had gone, and the gap in labour must be filled. "We start," the Prime Minister went on, "by making a voluntary appeal. If you can succeed by voluntary means it is undoubtedly preferable. The good-will and co-operation of the great labour organizations to which the Government gave a pledge are in themselves a military asset. But should we fail in our voluntary appeal, we must resort to compulsion. The nation is fighting for its life; it is fighting for the life of civilization."

Speaking of the new submarine campaign—"organized, studied savagery"—the Prime Minister called on the nation to answer the German threat by building ships and developing the resources of the country. "Demonstrate to Germany," he exclaimed, "the futility of murder on the high seas. There is a fine old moat around this island castle of ours. They are trying to bridge it, to make it impossible for you to use it. Defend your island. Defend the moat that is around it. Let this nation stand foremost among the nations of the earth organised to defend the flag of human civilization."

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 26.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that a Government Bill further prolonging the life of Parliament would be introduced to-morrow (27th inst.).

HARPER'S BALSAMIC

COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has classes it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phelgm, from its Tonic and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membranes of the throat and chest, rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

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THE NECESSITY OF ECONOMY.

At the annual meeting of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, Mr W. H. Moir said:—

It is, I think, becoming increasingly apparent that the Imperial Government is determined to organise business in such a way that only those articles as are required for food and war purposes will be financed, and further, it seems likely that steps will be taken, and rightly so, to enforce economy on the Empire as a whole. The outlook is therefore one that calls for the utmost caution on the part of all those engaged in carrying on the commerce of the island. We should not only at once rigorously curtail every item of estate and other expenditure, but all capital expenditure should cease forthwith. Exports from Great Britain have already been considerably restricted, and I think that the time has come for restricting to the utmost the importation into Ceylon of luxuries and non-essentials of every description. (Applause). Such enforced economy would, I am sure, be cheerfully borne by all communities, and if the money now spent on unnecessary articles were saved, and made available for investment in either the Indian or Ceylon war loans, Ceylon might regard with a little more satisfaction than has been possible hitherto the measure of the assistance she is rendering in the war. (Applause).

The Acting Governor of Belgium has decided to place 10 vessels under martial law in view of the forthcoming deportation of 60,000 men to work in German munition factories.

OLYMPIC GAMES IN JAVA.

A largely attended meeting was held in Batavia, under the presidency of the Burgomaster and the local Army Commandant at which it was decided to appoint a committee for the promotion of Olympic Games. The object is that at the International Exhibition to be held in Soerabaya in 1919, a strong part should be taken by local sportsmen in the Olympia Sports to be held there. The management has been placed in the able hands of Capt. Ankes, who recently returned to the Island from his furlough in the Netherlands, during which he took a leading part in Olympic Sports there. The Committee will be presided over by Capt. Ankes, who will have the assistance of Capt. Immink of the local Engineers Corps, and Mr Kapella, Teacher of Gymnastics, while Mr Noordhoek Hegt will act as Secretary. It is intended that a special effort will be made to get the Military to take a leading part in these Games and a propaganda towards that end will be undertaken.

A LIFE SAVER.

IT is safe to say that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for its speedy cures of cramps in the stomach, diarrhoea and all intestinal pains. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named :—

For	Steamers	To Sail	Remarks
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE			
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, Port Said & MARSEILLES			
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA			
LONDON & BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, Port Said & MARSEILLES			

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING etc. apply to E. V. D. FARR,
P. & O. S. N. Co's. Office, *Superintendent.*

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.

For Victoria, Seattle and Tacoma, via Shanghai, Manila, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
(TRANS PACIFIC).

"MEXICO MARU" ..... Saturday, 31st Mar., at 1 p.m.
"HAWAII MARU" ..... Thursday, 12th April, at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE :—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

§ "JOSHIN MARU" ..... Wednesday, 28th Mar., at 8 a.m.
"JOSHU MARU" ..... Thursday, 29th Mar., at 8 a.m.
§ "AMAKUSA MARU" ..... Sunday, 1st April, at Noon.

§ Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
* Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 75 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE :—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE :—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE :—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE :—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

M. HIGUCHI, *Manager.*
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MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

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THE Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For dates of arrival and departure and all further particulars, apply to
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REGULAR SAILINGS For BOSTON & NEW YORK, via PORTS and SUEZ and PANAMA CANALS.

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For Freight & further particulars, apply to
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NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINE
Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	on or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
A steamer	Shortly	—	

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DODWELL & CO., LTD. *Agents.*

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya

Sails on or about

For Sailing dates, Freight & Passage apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD., *Agents.*

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Chinan	Mar. 28, Daylight (uncertain)
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chinhua	Mar. 29, at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	Mar. 29, at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Kaifong	Mar. 30, at 10 a.m.
NEWCHWANG	Kansu	Mar. 31, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	April 1, Daylight.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	April 4, at Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER.—Twice Weekly.
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☞ MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers 'Chinhua,' 'Taming' & 'Tean' Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on 'Taming' and 'Tean.'

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO.

S.S. 'Anhui,' 'Chenan,' 'Yingchow,' 'Shantung,' 'Sinkiang' and 'Sunning,' with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Telephone No. 36. *AGENTS.*

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamers	To Sail
HAIPHONG	*LOKSANG*	THURSDAY, Mar. 29, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	*CHOYSANG*	FRIDAY, Mar. 30, Daylight.
MANILA	*YUENSANG*	SATURDAY, Mar. 31, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	*MAUSANG*	WEDNESDAY, April 4, at Noon.
MANILA via AMOY	*LOONGSANG*	FRIDAY, April 6, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE :—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.
These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE :—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bs/Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE :—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE :—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE :—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE :—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.
Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Tel. No. 215. *General Managers.*

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NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
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CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

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Joint Service
between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

Steamers	To Sail.
"GOENTOER"	6th April.
"RINDJANI"	20th April.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers. In the SECOND CLASS EUROPEANS ONLY will be carried.

For further particulars please apply to
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AGENTS.

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SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

Steamship	Captain	Leaving.
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	THURSDAY, 29th March at 11 A.M.
HAIHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 3rd April at 11 A.M.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Tons & Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
NIPPON MARU	11,000-15 knots	Wed., 28th Mar. at Noon.
SHINYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Mon., 2nd April.
PERSIA MARU	9,000-14 knots	Mon., 16th April.
KOREA MARU	15,000-18 knots	Thurs., 26th April.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000-18 knots	Sat., 12th May.
TENYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Wed., 23rd May.

First Class to London - G$348. (£71-10.0) Return G$609. (£122)
" " " San Francisco G$250. " G$437.50.

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso,
Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

Steamer.	Tons & Speed.	Sailing.
ANYO MARU	15,500-15 knots	Tues., 11th Sept. at Noon.

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to
T. DAIGO *AGENT.*
Telephone 291. KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination.	Steamers. Displacement	Sailing Dates.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE Via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA AND YOKOHAMA	§SHIDZUOKA MARU. Capt. Noma, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 28th March at Noon.
	§AWA MARU, Capt. Hayashi, Tons 12,500	TUESDAY, 1st May at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	§AKI MARU. Capt. Yoshikawa, Tons 12,500	FRIDAY, 13th April at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	§KAGA MARU, Capt. Komatsubara, Ts. 12,500	THURSDAY, 12th April at 11 a.m.
	JINSEN MARU, Capt. Takahashi, Tons 8,000	FRIDAY, 13th April.
	§KATORI MARU, Capt. Kon, Tons 21,000	SATURDAY, 28th April at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	BOMBAY MARU, Capt. Shinohara, Tons 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 28th March at 8 a.m.

LONDON Via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADEIRA .....

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO

FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON ...

For dates of departure and further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Telephones Nos. 292 & 293. B. MORI *Manager.*

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "EURYALUS," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 30th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 29th instant, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing, within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Hongkong, March 24, 1917. 1613

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

THE Steamship "ARAKAN," having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon, the 2nd April, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 4th April, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th April, at 10 a.m. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents,
Hongkong, March 26, 1917. 1617

PATELL & CO.

Importers--Exporters

AND

Commission Agents

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
BOMBAY, INDIA.
China :—
HANKOW,
SHANGHAI,
CANTON.

AGENTS.

LONDON :—William Slater, *42 Great Russell Street, W.C.*, F. Algar, *11 & 12 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.*, T. B. Browne & Co., *Ltd., 163 Queen's Road, Victoria St.*, Clarke, Son & Platt, *85 Gracechurch st. E.C.*, G. Street & Co., *Ltd., 30 Cornhill*, Gordon & Gotch, *15 St. Bride St., E.C.*, Robert Watson, *160 Fleet Street*, C. Mitchell & Co., *Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.*, D. J. Keymer & Co., *5 Whitefriars St., E.C.*, Mathew & Crowther, *Ltd., 13, 11, 13 New Bridge St., E.C.*

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SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally :—Brad & Black, *care Frank Wilson.*

FOOCHOW :—Brockett & Co.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND :—Gordon & Gotch, *Melbourne and Sydney.*

CEYLON :—W. M. Smith & Co., The Apothecaries Co., *Colombo.*

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c. :—Kelly & Walsh, *Ltd., Singapore.*

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS :—A. S. Watson & Co., *Manila.*

SHANGHAI :—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, *Ltd.*

JAPAN :—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, *Ltd., Kobe and Yokohama.*

CANTON :—Parkes & Co.

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5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

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THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL"

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO

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TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo.	Due at Marseilles 1917.	Due London 1917.

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transhipment),

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CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

Steamers.	Leave H'kong about	Leave S'pore. about	Due at M'seilles. if calling about	Due London about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered with or notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

SUNDAY, APRIL 15th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

PROPOSED SAILING,

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure. Rates of Freight apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS TO UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners option. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD.,
General Agents.

r to Reiss & Co., Canton.

NEWS FROM HOME.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

ROYAL AUTOMOBILE CLUB TRANSFORMATION.

The palatial Royal Automobile Club from now on till the end of the war is to be reserved for the use of overseas officers on leave. They will thus have the finest headquarters in London, with Turkish bath and every other equipment to delight them. The club has some sixteen thousand civilian members, who have had to find accommodation elsewhere. But the new use for the club is really only an extension of what the committee have been doing voluntarily since the war began, for they have made over three thousand overseas officers honorary members up to now.

MORE REGULATIONS.

To-day we are under more and more regulations. The announcement has just gone out that such is the demand for petrol for military purposes that private motor car owners are not going to receive a license for a supply unless they can prove that they are engaged on work of national importance and that the continued use of their car is essential to that work. Commercial travellers cars are to be considered in detail as to whether they are concerned with essential trades or not. In that matter the schedule of trades drawn up by the Director of National Service is to be taken as a guide. Business men who contend that their car is necessary to their work will have to produce a certificate from the Ministry of Munitions that they are engaged on national work: or they will receive no petrol. No cars are to be standing outside clubs and restaurants. Every ounce of petrol is to be devoted to bringing a victory this year. Joy riding is killed until the war is over.

Also we are now being invited to enrol as volunteer workers for national service on the land or in other essential work. The immediate response, I am told, is very satisfactory. Twenty thousand women were asked for last week, for munition work, and they were immediately at hand. Compulsion is not to be applied unless voluntarism fails.

THE WAR LOAN.

I understand that the subscriptions to the War Loan are simply colossal, far exceeding anything ever done in finance. To-day 100,000 meetings are being held in business places, at which the employers are explaining the needs of the time, the advantages of the loan and the way to take part in it. In most cases they are making the investment easy by themselves buying the stock and holding it for the employees on the gradual payment system, a certain amount of saving being taken from each week's pay. This co-operation between masters and men has been taken up very heartily. I would not be surprised to hear that the Loan had run to well over £2,000,000,000, including the conversions from previous war stock. The people feel that victory is on the way and it only needs a bit more pushing to secure it, so every penny is being scraped together and the silver bullets are being cast for the downfall of the Huns.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has taken some unusual courses. He sent out at the beginning of this week a personal letter to every payer of the super-tax, asking how much the recipient of the letter intended to invest in the Loan. This, I understand, was merely to obtain an estimate of what might be expected from the very rich men, for it was felt that nothing reliable could be calculated from a reference to their incomes, which might come from foreign investments and might represent no large available sums for investment at this time. There again, I am assured the results have been very gratifying. John Bull clearly has a long stocking yet.

Moreover local authorities have been given special liberties to invest their revenue balances to the utmost, and altogether there is a real cumulative effort throughout the nation, whether individual or communal, to make this Victory Loan a real proof of the national will to win.

BELGIAN RELIEF.

In consequence of the critical situation between the United States and Germany the relief work of the Neutral Commission, on which the food supply of 9½ million people in Belgium and Northern France depends, is placed in jeopardy. The very first act of the Germans after relations were broken was to sink without warning the relief ship Lara Kruse from Buenos Ayres for Rotterdam, laden with maize. This dastardly act cannot have been done in ignorance, because the relief ships, besides side markings, carry a large ball at each mast head, a pennant flying the name of the Commission, and a large flag to the same effect. Only one man of the crew has escaped. As a consequence, the ships of the Commission that are in harbour have been stopped and messages have been sent to the eight or ten that are at sea. The food supply of the suffering Belgians is therefore cut off for the present and another crime is registered against the Huns.

We may look, I think, for many calculated enormities from them in the next few months, for they are in the position of an egotistical villain, cornered and desperate, whose cries of "Kamerad" no longer have any appeal to the most credulous. Even pacifists to-day look askance when called upon to argue for their beliefs as applied to Germany.

THE RIFT IN THE LUTE.

Up to now German shipping men have been using America as a planning ground for after-the-war conditions and projects. The break with Germany has made that policy difficult, and there is much gnashing of teeth among the hyphenated Americans over it. Commercial men have long been aware of a steady increase in anti-German feeling in the South American Republics, as well as in North America, and more than one of the Governments concerned have been urged to requisition the German and Austrian steamers lying in their ports, seeing that the bulk of the British tonnage, upon which they have hitherto depended, is no longer available. Several times negotiations have been opened with Berlin, but the Allies are apparently determined that no money shall be paid to enemy Governments or firms. In this connection, the case of an Austrian boat, which was sold not very long ago to defray dues incurred at Buenos Ayres, is not without significance. It was acquired by a Monte Video firm for £80,000, but is still lying in the River Plate, unable to obtain a permit for traffic outside territorial waters. In Chili, there has been a good deal of restlessness over German submarine warfare. So far as Brazil is concerned, it is known that for months her cruisers have been watching the coast to prevent the escape of German liners, which are the sole security, not only for the port dues and five million sterling worth of coffee illegally seized at Hamburg, but also for a lightship which has not yet been delivered, but for which £50,000 was paid on account three years ago.

THE "INDEPENDENT WORKERS."

In the poison plot against Mr. Lloyd George there is evidence of the influence of the Independent Workers of the World being at work in this country. This organisation is of course of German-American origin, and its methods are a menace to labour and capital relations in the United States, besides exercising a baleful influence in Australia, the Argentine and elsewhere. The leaders are to a large extent German, and though their principles are supposed to be against war as enslaving labour in the interest of the capitalist, it is remarkable that so far the influence of the movement in the war has been against the Allies and not against the Huns. Perhaps the organisers find the brutal methods of the Huns after their own heart, for long is the record of crime that stands to the Independent Workers, or I.W.W., in the American so-called democracy.

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OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: $1.25 and $2.25.

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MR. BANDMAN AND MISS ADA REEVE.

THEATRICAL SUIT AT CALCUTTA.

At the High Court, Calcutta, on the 26th ult. an application in connection with a suit which Mr Bandman has brought against Mrs Wilford Cotton (better known to the public as Miss Ada Reeve) was made before Mr Justice Chitty. In this suit Mr Bandman claims Rs 50,000 as damages from Mrs Cotton for alleged breach of contract.

Mr Norton, with Mr Buckland, instructed by Messrs Orr Dignam and Co. applied on behalf of Mr Maurice E Bandman for a rule calling on Mrs Wilfred Cotton to show cause why she should not furnish security for her appearance in suit. Counsel said that plaintiff was manager of a theatrical company, while defendant was a well known actress and was known as Miss Ada Reeve. Mr Bandman had instituted a suit that very morning against her for breach of contract. The contract in question was entered into in October, 1915, between her and Mr Bandman for a tour which was to extend throughout India and the Far East. The agreement practically commenced from October, 1916, and it had got still four months to run. After giving performances in Egypt, Mrs. Cotton arrived in Bombay and eventually came to Calcutta; and she had been performing here for some time. On the 26th January last, she met with an accident and was unable to appear for some days. Subsequently, Mrs. Cotton wrote a letter to the plaintiff, stating that according to medical pronouncement the agreement between the parties should be considered as cancelled. The plaintiff replied that he did not consider it to be cancelled. Since than she had appeared and performed. The plaintiff's allegations, continued Mr Norton, were that defendant had been long endeavouring to get outside of her contract, for reasons best known to her. Subsequently Mrs Cotton wrote a letter to Mr. Bandman that after the 24th instant the latter could consider the contract to be at an end, and that she refused altogether to perform any further. The plaintiff was always willing to carry out his part of the agreement, but by reason of the attitude taken by defendant plaintiff had fallen into a very unpleasant position financially; and therefore he had filed a suit against the defendant, assessing his damages at Rs. 50,000 for breach of contract. In addition to that Mr Bandman said that he had received information from reliable sources that Mrs Cotton would leave Calcutta on Wednesday next for Australia. She intended to take her entire company to Australia; and as she has no property in British India counsel made this application for a rule.

His Lordship issued a rule nisi, calling on defendant to show cause why she should not furnish security for appearance in suit.

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N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong May 14, 191 517

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Paid-up	562,500
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INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong March 27, 1916.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	f.60,000,000= (£5,000,000)
RESERVE FUND	f. 9,237,149= (£ 769,762)

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DJOKJAKARTA,	SOERABAIA,
KOTA RADJA,	SOERAKARTA (Solo)
MAKASSAR,	TANDJONG-BALIE,
MEDAN,	TEGAL,
PADANG,	TELOK BETONG,
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J. F. VAN REES,
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Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1917.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

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KISHI ONO
Manager.
Hongkong, March 12, 1917.

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"THE POLITICAL BACKGROUND OF THE WAR."

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR McELROY OF PRINCETON.

Despite the inclement weather, the lecture room at the City Hall was filled to overflowing last evening and late comers had to stand in the doorways to hear what Professor McElroy of Princeton University, U.S.A., had to say on "The Political Background of the War." The lecture was given under the auspices of the Odd Volumes Society, of Hongkong.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Secretary of the Society, introducing Professor McElroy, said he was sure all would regret the fact that owing to a chill, Sir William Rees Davies, who was to have presided, was not present. They were fortunate in the subject of the lecture which was one of great interest at the present time and they were still more fortunate in having to deal with the subject a lecturer of the calibre and attainments of Professor McElroy, who was a Professor of History and Politics in Princeton University, U.S.A., and had spent a considerable number of his summer vacations in Europe. He had also studied at Berlin and Leipsig and also at Oxford University and was able to speak on the subject of the war from first hand knowledge gained both in Germany and Great Britain.

The LECTURER began by stating that it was an axiom among students of history that the causes of great historical processes are never simple, and the present war is no exception to the rule, having its roots far back in mazes of racial, dynastic, religious and territorial complications. That the men, of whatever nationality, now sacrificing their lives are sincere in the faith in the cause for which they fight, he had no doubt. Every drop in the ocean of blood proved that. But he could not avoid the conclusion that the Germans are giving their lives towards the destruction of the grandest political idea which their race has contributed to the political thought of the world, for it was in the forests of Germany that the idea of representative government was born. It was known as the "Teutonic idea," the idea that a man or a body of men may speak in the person of an elected and responsible representative. This idea was the secret of modern empire building.

The Prussians in Northern Europe had never once been seriously touched by the Teutonic idea of government, and slowly, but with terrible certainty, they had imposed their will upon Teutonic Germany, until to-day Germany is but an expanded Prussia. "As a man thinketh in his heart so is he"; and as a nation thinketh in its heart so is that nation. The lecturer quoted the following words of Frederick the Great, designed for the political instruction of the Hohenzollern dynasty:—

"If possible the Powers of Europe should be made envious against one another in order to give occasion for a *coup* when the opportunity arises.

"If a ruler is obliged to sacrifice his own person for the welfare of his subjects, he is all the more obliged to sacrifice treaty engagements, the continuance of which would be harmful to his country. Is it better that a nation should perish, or that a Sovereign should break his treaty?"

"Statesmanship can be reduced to three principles:—First, to maintain your power and, according to circumstances, to extend it. Second, to form an alliance only for your own advantage. Third, to command fear and respect even in the most disastrous times.

"Do not be ashamed of making interested alliances from which you yourself can derive the whole advantage. Do not make the foolish mistake of not breaking them when you believe your interests require it.

"When he is about to conclude a treaty with some foreign Power, if a Sovereign remembers he is a Christian, he is lost."

These words represented the sowing. A century and a half later Nietzsche wove the gospel of force into a sort of system, this doctrine being the doctrine of the super-man and the inalienable right of the giant to act as the giant; of the strong to dominate the weak; of the powerful to overwhelm and trample upon the powerful. Then came the great historian von Treitschke, breathing the philosophy of force into the very soul of Germany. "Why talk of founding colonies?" he said. "Let us take Holland, then we shall have them ready-made." Then came Bernhardi, soldier and military strategist, and a frank expounder of the same philosophy. His book, "Germany in the Next War," presented in all its ugly brutality, the philosophy of force.

Every nation, it is true, the Lecturer said, has at times selfishly acted upon the philosophy of force; but it has done so shamefacedly and with a sense of having soiled the flag. Germany alone has proclaimed it as a national motto, and is not ashamed. Germany stands in Belgium to-day a living monument to a political philosophy which says of treaty engagements: "Do not make the foolish mistake of not breaking them when you believe your interests require it."

"Scraps of paper." "Necessity knows no law." "Might" is right, and right is decided by war." It is such philosophy labelled "duty" and put into actual practice that has caused the world outside the domination of Prussianism to declare that Germany is a menace. For the faith of treaties is the only solid foundation upon which a real civilization can be erected. Treaties are the records of national faith, and "where there is no faith, the people perish." The world moves upward, not by the strokes of the battle-axes, as Bernhardi would have us believe, but by the sure processes of thought, by the co-operation of generous souls, by the domination of spiritual ideals. Only to vulgar minds is strength the symbol of worth.

After elaborating the subject, the Lecturer said: I am not here to extol any nation as a nation, nor to condemn any nation as a nation. The time has come for men to think in terms not of nationality, but in terms of international justice. No man owes allegiance to the crimes of his nation; but every man owes allegiance to the rights of the defenceless. The spirit of absolutism, the philosophy which asserts that some races are born to rule other races, that the strong have a divine commission to exploit the weak, that one nation, by virtue of physical or mental power, is entitled to deny to another equal rights; these are the enemies of civilization, whether they erect their shrines in Berlin, London, Washington or Tokyo.

Incidentally the lecturer laid stress upon the gift of self-government to Cuba by America, and the similar policy followed by Great Britain in South Africa, after having taught to these peoples the true meaning of self-government and enabling them to govern themselves in a fit and proper manner. He said he had not been in China or the Far East long enough to be able to judge or speak on the Eastern political side of the situation, but he was sure that the time was coming when Japan would be compelled to decide upon her course of action with regard to Korea. He went so far as to say that Japan's future as a nation largely depended upon what she did in this matter. Japan had taken her institutions principally from Germany and those elements which made Germany a menace to-day might make Japan a menace to-morrow. England and America could never become a menace unless they departed from the policies they had hitherto pursued. That the American Nation was prepared to cast in her lot with the Allies he felt sure for they stood to-day for the best things in the history of the world. (Loud applause.)

A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the Professor at the close for his able and illuminating lecture.

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Subscribed Capital £4,500,000	
Paid-up Capital	£2,437,500
II—Fire Funds	3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds	17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account	128,230
	£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch	£2,381,456
" Life and Annuity Branches	2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department	337,239
Other Receipts	478,940
	£5,339,228

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" 30 days' sight	2/4⅛
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Credits, 4 months' sight,	2/4½
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On demand,	324½
Credits, 4 months' sight,	335
On New York—	
On demand,	55⅝
Credits, 60 days sight,	—
On Bombay—	
Wire,	—
On demand,	nom.
On Calcutta—	
Wire,	—
On demand	nom.
On Singapore—	
On demand,	99½
On Manila—	
On demand,	111
On Shanghai—	
On demand	nom.
30 days' sight (private paper)	—
On Yokohama—	
On demand,	108½
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	43.70
Sovereigns (Bank Buying rate)	$8.50 n.
Silver (per oz.)	25¼
Bar Silver in Hongkong	17 % nom.
Chinese Copper Cash	¼ % p.n.
Chinese Copper Cents	¼ % p.n.
Rate of Native Interest	7 % p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	9 % dis.
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BEST MEDICINE MADE.

A better medicine can not be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieves the lungs, opens the secretions, aids expectoration and assists nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Besides, it contains no opiates and is perfectly safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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Used to Itch. Formed Dry Crust. Hair Fell Out.

HEALED BY CUTICURA

"My head and face became very dry and scurvy and used to itch. I began to scratch which made it worse and the top of my head formed a dry crust. My hair began to fall out which made my head look bare and my face was sore and discoloured.

"I suffered for about six months. Seeing Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised I sent for a free sample and after using the sample I bought one full-sized tin of Cuticura Ointment and in four weeks I was completely healed." (Signed) L. Guest, 21, King St., Swallownest, Nr. Sheffield, Eng., July 28, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Post

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For rent and other particulars,
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Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.
46, Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1578

Temperature.

Hongkong, March 27, 1917.

BAROMETER	9 A.M.	30.17
Do.	1 P.M.	30.13
Do.	4 P.M.	30.10
THERMOMETER	9 A.M.	58
Do.	1 P.M.	62
Do.	4 P.M.	63
Do. (Wet bulb)	9 A.M.	52
Do. (Wet bulb)	1 P.M.	55
Do. (Wet bulb)	4 P.M.	60
Do. Maximum		63
Do. Minimum (over night)		56

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 27th at 11.58.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased considerably at Vladivostock, moderately over S.W. China and slightly elsewhere. The anticyclone appears to be moving eastward.

Fresh monsoon is indicated over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.50 inch. Total since January 1st, 3.42 inches, against an average of 5.64 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 28th March:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N.E. winds, fresh; fine to cloudy.

2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong to Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN MARCH.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of March, 1917:—

Date.	Ends.		Begins.	
Mar. 27th,	6.08	a.m.	6.47	p.m.
" 28th,	6.08	"	6.48	"
" 29th,	6.08	"	6.48,	"
" 30th,	6.07	"	6.48	"
" 31st,	6.06	"	6.48	"

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MARCH 27, 1917.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Wl'ostock	6 a.	30.25	23	—	NNW	2	o
Memuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishi'jima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
BoninIsland	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chefoo	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	"	30.30	24	60	N	4	o
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	30.35	37	72	—	0	o
Gutzlaff	"	30.33	40	74	N	2	o
Sharp Pk	"	30.23	46	84	SW	1	o
Amoy	"	30.17	48	78	NE	1	b
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5 a.	30.14	52	97	E	2	r
Taichu	"	30.07	52	—	N	2	o
Tainan	"	30.05	54	—	N	4	r
Koshun	"	30.00	61	—	NNW	4	o
Pescadores	"	30.08	57	—	N	7	r
Canton	6 a.	30.20	48	93	N	2	o
Hongkong	"	30.12	52	68	NNE	3	b
Gap Rock	"	30.11	—	—	N	5	o
Macao	"	30.12	50	82	NNW	4	r
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	30.18	57	91	WNW	1	o
Tourane	"	30.02	63	—	NNW	6	o
C. St. James	"	29.84	75	—	ENE	6	o
Aparri	6 a.	29.89	70	94	SE	2	r
Dagupan	"	29.84	72	88	—	0	o
Manila	"	29.87	72	91	—	0	o
Legaspi	"	29.86	73	96	—	0	o
Tacloban	"	29.86	75	94	—	0	o
Iloilo	"	29.84	75	91	N	4	o
Surigao	"	29.85	75	96	—	0	o
Labuan	"	29.78	78	94	SW	4	b

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, March 27, 1917.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet).

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 2 p.m.	On date at 8 a.m.	On date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.06	30.12	30.13
Temperature	53	52	60
Humidity	90	68	50
Direction of Wind	NNE	NNE	N
Force	2	2	2
Weather	or	b	b
Rain	0.05	0.00	1.45

Highest open air temperature on the 26th 17
Lowest open air temperature on the 17th 12

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, March 27, 1917.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

EVERY family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Balm at all times. Sprains may be cured in much less time when promptly treated. Lame back, lame shoulder, pains in the side and chest and rheumatic pains are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. Try this liniment and become acquainted with its qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SHARE REPORT.

MARCH, 27TH, 1917.

Stock and paid up Value.	Q'tions 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Return based on last year's div.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & S'hai $125	$680 b. & s.	Final of £2-3/- making £4-6 for 1916 and bonus of 10/- subject to deduction of Income tax	6½ p
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Cantons ....$ 50	$370	$7 final making $25 a/c 1914 and Interim of $15 a/c 1915.	6¾ p.c.
North Chinas £5	T. 150	Final div. of 15% making 27½ % a/c 1915	
Unions $100	$890 b. & s.	Interim of $30 a/c 1915.	6½ p.c.
Yangtszes ....$ 60	$235	Final of $15 making $18 for 1914 and int. of $6 on account 1915	7½ p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.			
China Fires ....$ 20	$155 b.	$7 and bonus $2 for 1914.	5¾ p.c.
Hongkong Fires ....$ 50	$357½ b.	$27 for 1914	7 p.c.
SHIPPING.			
Douglas Steamships $50	$100 s.	$1 final making $6 and $8 bonus, making $14 all a/c 1915-16	14 p.c.
Steamboats ....$ 15	$18½ s.	$1.25 for 1916	6¾ p.c.
Indo-Chinas:— (Preferred)...£5	$41½	Interim of 3/- a/c 1916	6 p.c.
(Deferred)...£5	$124 b. & 126 s.	Interim of 10/- a/c 1916	8 p.c.
"Shell" Transports £1	103/-	2/- int. a/c 1916 Coupon 27	7 p.c.
"Star Ferry" ....$ 10	$33	$1.65 dividend & 45 cts. Bonus for year ending 30-4-16	6½ p.c.
REFINERIES.			
China Sugars $100	$125 b.	$12 for 1915	10 p.c.
Malabon Sugars... P. 50	$29 b.	P. 5 for 1916	13½ p.c.
MINING.			
Kailans £1	38/-	Final div. 5% free of income tax, making 10% a/c 1915-1916 coupon No. 8	5 p.c.
Langkats ....gdrs. 10	T. 18	Tls. 1 for 1916	
Raubs £1	$2½ sa		
Tronoh Mines £1	30/- s.	1/- interim making 4/- a/c 1916	13 p.c.
Ural Caspians £1	28/-	9 % for 1915	
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.			
Kowloon Wharves $ 50	$81 s.	8 % for 1916 & bonus $2	7½ p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks ....$ 50	$127 b.	Final $2.50 & bonus $6, making $11 a/c 1916	9 p.c.
Shanghai Docks T. 100	T. 87	Tls. 7½ for year ending 30-4-16	8½ p.c.
HOTELS, LANDS AND BUILDINGS			
Hongkong Hotels...$ 50	$102	Final of $3 making $6 a/c 1916	6½ p.c.
Central Estates ...$100	$93	$7 a/c 1916	7½ p.c.
Hongkong Lands...$100	$94 b.	Final div. of $3½ making $7 a/c 1916	7½ p.c.
Humphreys Estates $ 10	$8.30 b.	50 cents for 1916	7½ p.c.
Kowloon Lands ...$ 30	$33	$2 for 1916	7 p.c.
West Points ....$ 50	$70 b.	Final $3.25, making $5.25 a/c 1916	7½ p.c.
Shanghai Lands T. 50	T. 92	6 % final making 12 % a/c 1916	6½ p.c.
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewos ....T. 50	T. 147½	Tls. 9 for year ending 31-10-16	6½ p.c.
Shanghai Cottons T. 50	T. 117½ b.	Tls. 6 div. a/c year ended 30-6-16.	5 p.c.
Kung Yik ....T. 10	T. 13	Tls. 0.90 for 1916	7 p.c.
Yangtszepoo T. 5	T. 5 s.		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneos ....$ 12	$8 b.	72 cts. for 1915	9 p.c.
Light & Powers ...$ 5	$4.75 b. & sa.	6 p.c. for year ending 28-2-06	
China-Providents $ 10	$8.10 s.	70 cents for 1916	8½ p.c.
Dairy Farms ....$ 6	$23 b.	$3 for year ending 31-7-16	12½ p.c.
Green Islands ....$ 10	$8.80 sa.	80 cents for 1916	9 p.c.
Hongkong Electrics $ 10	$48½ b.	$2½ for 1915/1916	4½ p.c.
Hongkong Ices ....$ 25	$160	$2 on a/c 1916	7 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes ...$ 10	$29	$1 final and bonus $1, making $3	10½ p.c.
Hongkong Tramways 5/-	$7.10 b. & sa.	23 % final a/c 1916 Pending (cents 48 per share)	8½ p.c.
H.K. Steel Foundry ...	$10		
Peak Tramways ...$ 10	$9.80	7 % for 1915/1916	7 p.c.
do. (new) $ 1	$1		
Steam Laundry ....$ 5	$8½	25 cents for 1915/1916	6½ p.c.
Union Waterboats $10	$26½	12½ % for 1916	5 p.c.
Watsons ....$ 10	$8½ b. 7 sa.	70 cents for 1915	
William Powell ....$ [illegible]	$6	50 cents for 1913/1914	10 p.c.

sa.—sellers. s.—sales. b.—buyers.

Telegraphic Add: "RIALTO." MOXON & TAYLOR,
Telephone No. 990.—P.O.B. No. 111. Share and General Brokers.

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